

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Birmingham, Ala.,

News
FEB 13 1927

A NEGRO GRADUATE'S APPRECIATION

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

As a graduate of the Negro Industrial High School, I want to express my appreciation and gratefulness to the citizens of Alabama, of Birmingham, and to the officials of the Board of Education, for their interest and support of the Negro schools of Birmingham.

How glad am I to live at this stage of human development. That could only be made possible through the sifting of the ages. The results of toil, sacrifice, diligence, ambition, aspirations, endurance, love, bloodshed and patience, and the pursuit of the life hereafter. And more so am I glad to live in this age of science, of prosperity and of Christianity, because the liberty-loving citizens of Birmingham and of the Southland are overstepping the bounds of selfishness, the millstones of race prejudice and superstition, and are now giving aid to the once enslaved servants of their forefathers, who are yet the nation's incomparable, indispensable servants. My appreciation and gratefulness transcend any verbal or written calculations that I might attempt.

The elementary and high school education that we acquire in this city will help us as a race to help ourselves; as individuals it will help us to appreciate that which is good, that which is beautiful and that which is divine; and giving us greater efficiency that we might render better service to our fellow man, and stimulating us with American ideals and patriotism. And as a people it will help us to adjust ourselves or to be adjusted in the mechanism of civilization, so as to continue to push forward the cause of humanity.

I kindly thank the citizen of Alabama, of Birmingham, for their support and interest in the Negro schools of Birmingham, and want them to know that they are helping us to conquer the two most powerful evils that ever confronted a people—ignorance and poverty.

JOHN W. WISE,

President of the Graduating Class of 1927.
Birmingham, Feb. 10.

Clayton, Ala.
Records

APR 22 1927

CONTRACT LET FOR CLAYTON PUBLIC COLORED SCHOOL

—O—

Contract for the new colored school in Clayton was let Monday morning to Wayman Clayton, a local contractor, for \$3,150.00.

The new building will be a 2-A

type State Aid Building which the County Board of Education, J. S. Swain, C. S. Williams, Will Frver and Jim Carruthers. **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**
MAY 7 1927
NEGRO SCHOOL VISITED
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 7.—The recess committee on education of the Alabama Legislature visited the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal Thursday and examined the work in all departments of the institution. The school needs \$250,000 for buildings and land and a yearly maintenance of \$50,000.

Credit for this progressive step of the colored people of this community is largely due to the efforts of the local trustees who are J. S. Swain, Wayman Clayton, Will Fryer, Jim Carruthers, C. S. Williams.

However, they would have had small success in their undertaking had it not been for the enthusiastic cooperation of all their people. Their white friends gave them every encouragement and contributed liberally towards the building of the new school. More than five hundred dollars was donated by white citizens besides appropriations by the Board of Revenue and Board of Education.

The committee are well pleased with the price at which the job was let and feel that they are fortunate in securing a local contractor who is not only a competent builder but one who has been active in promoting the new building from the beginning because of his interest in the school.

The project will be completed by June 20.

The building committee consists of Dr. H. E. Peach, President of

LEGISLATORS VISIT NORMAL

They are Amazed at What
Has Been Done With So
Little Money

The recess committee on education from the state legislature made an official visit to the state Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes yesterday. Coming from Albertville where it visited the trades school for boys, they arrived in Huntsville at noon and immediately went out to the school. Upon their arrival they were given a dinner prepared by the girls in the home economics department. A tour of inspection followed, in which they closely examined the work in all the departments of the school. They highly commended the work in the girls' and boy's trades as well as the agricultural department. The committee was in charge of Mr. David A. Grayson the treasurer of the school. Several citizens of Huntsville, including T. T. Terry, S. R. Butler, county superintendent; Morton Hutchens, Henry Chase, Clarendon Davis, F. W. Webster. All spoke in high praise of the work of the school and urged the committee for larger financial support in the direction of dormitories for boys and girls, an academic building and more land for the teaching of agriculture.

It was pointed out that Alabama owes to its colored citizens an equitable amount of the state funds for the

proper training of its negro youth as a necessary part of the South's economic development. It was further pointed out that this plant which is valued at \$300,000 was donated to the state by the late William Council, in the belief that the state would give it proper support. During its fifty years the state has not erected a building on the grounds. It is therefore urgent that Alabama show the same consideration to encouraging the negro as is shown by all of the other southern states.

The school needs \$250,000 for buildings and land and a yearly maintenance of \$50,000. The work of President Parker was highly praised by both the committee and white visitors from Huntsville. With so much accomplished by such limited funds they wondered what possibilities would be accomplished under his leadership with adequate support.

The legislative representatives pledged themselves as favoring any recommendation which the representatives might place before them. Those who composed this committee were Representative G. G. Adecock, of Tallapoosa; Senator J. K. Thompson, Jackson; Representative John W. Cook, Greene; Senator W. B. Nolen, Clay; Representative T. B. Ward, chairman; Representative L. H. Hughes, Jackson; Senator S. C. Oliver, Talladega; Representative W. P. Molette, Dallas; Representative C. O. Thompson, Etowah; Senator John M. Loflin, Enterprise; Representative W. R. Edwards, Choctaw; Senator W. C. Warren, Tuscaloosa; and Representative D. O. Caldwell, Covington.

NEGROES TO ADD TO SELMA UNIT

Plans Made To Expand
Upon Branch Of
Payne University

The negro high school operated in Selma as a unit of Payne university will not be moved to Birmingham when the greater Payne university is established in Woodlawn on a 40-acre tract purchased by the African Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. J. B. Carter, chairman of the building and improvements committee of the university, said Monday. "Instead," he said, "the faculty of the high school will be increased and the university buildings in Selma will continue in use." Carter said his committee would meet about June 1 to lay plans for a drive for funds and decide when ground will be broken for the greater university.

here. He said the work cannot be put under way by July 1, as stated by the Rev. P. W. Walls, but that indications are bright for a start soon after the building drive is launched.

The site chosen for the negro college is in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Woodlawn, just south of the negro section of Woodlawn cemetery. Payne university, now located in Selma, will be merged with the greater college.

Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 29 1927 NEW NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING STARTED

Structure, Costing \$15,000
Complete, Will Contain
Equipment For Arts

Construction began Friday morning on the new negro Junior High School in Fairfield, according to Prof. B. B. Baker, superintendent. Only a small amount of excavation work is necessary, as the building will have only a semi-basement on one end where the lot slopes.

The new building located on a site recently purchased in Inter-Urban Heights, will be a one-story frame structure of eight rooms. Six rooms will be on the street level and two will be in the semi-basement. The Blalock Construction Company has the contract.

The building will represent expenditure of approximately \$12,000, with close to \$3,000 in fittings. It will provide facilities for instruction in vocational arts, including manual training and home economics. The building was designed by Denham, Van Keuren and Denham, architects.

SCHOOL BOND ISSUE NOT NEEDED, CLAIM

Building Program Can Be Financed From Current Revenue, Figures Show

By ATTICUS MULLIN

A school building program with \$20,000,000 available in four years can be undertaken by the educational department of Alabama without a bond issue of \$20,000,000, according to a study of the state's finances and revenues.

It has been shown that the tax payers of Alabama will be called upon to cash in at the tax payers' window \$1.80 for every \$1 that is made available by the sale of the proposed \$20,000,000 school bond issue. A study shows that the tax payers of Alabama can spend \$20,000,000 in the next four years for a school building program, if a survey shows that amount is necessary, without paying back through the tax payers' window the extra 80 cents. In other words, for every dollar spent in this program as shown by the study, the tax payers will pay into the tax collectors' windows one dollar. The results of the study show that it is not necessary for the tax payers to pay \$1.80 for every school building dollar spent.

It has been shown that the state treasury does not benefit by philanthropies. A study of the annual report of the state auditor for 1926 does not show a single cent given to the state by any individual. On the other hand it shows that the tax payers put into the treasury of the state every dollar that the treasury receives for general expenses, bond interest, etc.

Building Program

The study shows, as will be exemplified if the table attached to this article is perused, that there would be available for a school building program in the quadrennium Sept. 30, 1928, to Sept. 30, 1931, \$24,663,242.87 if the educational department would combine the one mill general tax, the special educational fund taxes and unlevied county and district taxes.

The educational department proposes to take from the general fund one mill of its total 2 1-2 mills general fund tax for the purpose of paying the interest on a \$20,000,000 bond issue, and to provide a sinking fund to pay off the bonds at maturity. In the four years named above the revenue from this one mill general fund tax would amount to \$4,664,744.10.

There were levied by the last Legislature a number of new taxes for the educational fund. They included such things as the tobacco nuisance tax (which ought to net \$1,200,000 per year if all of the money is not spent in collection), increased tonnage taxes, percentage taxes on railroad receipts intrastate, additional tonnage taxes and hydro-electric taxes. In the four

years these special taxes will yield \$12,489,159.77.

A number of counties in Alabama and a large number of districts in Alabama, have not as yet levied the full millage taxes as are now provided by law for education. If all of the counties and all the school districts in Alabama would levy the full amount for school purposes as the law provides, there would be available in the four years \$7,509,339.00. If the reader will take the trouble to add these sums mentioned, he or she will find a total of \$24,663,242.87 which the educational department can

School Bond Issue Not Needed Is Claim; Receipts Sufficient To Finance Building

(Continued From Page One)

spend for a school building program. If the \$20,000,000 bond issue plan is adopted the tax payers will pay approximately \$36,500,000 for the \$20,000,000 which will be spent.

Three Other Counties

There is included in the tables attached hereto three other plans which will make available to the educational

department \$20,000,000 in four years for a building program without issuing bonds and spending \$1.80 of the taxpayer's money in principal and interest. Attached are the tables showing the results of the study showing where educational building program money will be available (provided a survey shows the needs) without the issuance of a single bond:

CHART NO. 1

Combining One Mill General Tax, Special Educational Fund Taxes and Unlevied County and District Taxes

	General 1-Mill Tax Estimated Revenue	Educational Fund Special Taxes	Unlevied County and Dist. Tax Est. Rev.	Total 3 Sources Est. Rev.
Sept. 30, 1928	1,115,000.00	2,910,049.77	1,768,375.00	5,793,424.77
Sept. 30, 1929	1,148,450.00	3,075,310.00	1,839,110.00	6,062,870.00
Sept. 30, 1930	1,182,903.50	3,191,311.00	1,912,674.00	6,286,888.50
Sept. 30, 1931	1,218,390.60	3,312,489.00	1,989,180.00	6,520,059.60
Totals	4,664,744.10	12,489,159.77	7,509,339.00	24,663,242.87

Note—This exceeds the \$20,000,000.00 by \$4,663,242.87, not including any interest on unexpended balances which could be realized by placing the revenue in a trust fund at interest.

CHART NO. 2

Combining One Mill General Tax and Special Educational Fund Taxes

	1-Mill Gen. Tax Est. Rev.	Educational Fund Spec. Taxes Est. Rev.	Total 2 Sources Est. Rev.
Sept. 30, 1928	1,115,000.00	2,910,049.77	4,025,049.77
Sept. 30, 1929	1,148,450.00	3,075,310.00	4,223,760.00
Sept. 30, 1930	1,218,390.60	3,312,489.00	4,530,879.60
Sept. 30, 1931	1,182,903.50	3,191,311.00	4,374,214.50
Sept. 30, 1932	1,254,942.50	3,444,988.00	4,699,930.50
Totals	5,919,686.60	15,934,147.77	21,853,834.37

Note—This exceeds the \$20,000,000.00 by \$1,853,834.37, not including any interest on unexpended balances which could be realized by placing the revenue in a trust fund at interest.

CHART NO. 3

Combining One Mill General Tax and Unlevied County and District Tax

	1-Mill Gen. Tax Est. Rev.	District and County Unlevied Est. Rev.	Total 2 Sources Est. Rev.
Sept. 30, 1928	1,115,000.00	1,768,375.00	2,883,375.00
Sept. 30, 1929	1,148,450.00	1,839,110.00	2,987,560.00
Sept. 30, 1930	1,182,903.50	1,912,674.00	3,095,577.50
Sept. 30, 1931	1,218,390.60	1,989,180.00	3,207,570.60
Sept. 30, 1932	1,254,942.50	2,068,747.00	3,323,689.50
Sept. 30, 1933	1,292,590.60	2,151,496.00	3,444,086.60
Sept. 30, 1934	1,331,368.30	2,237,556.00	3,568,924.30
Totals	8,543,645.50	13,967,138.00	22,510,783.50

Note—This exceeds the \$20,000,000.00 by \$2,510,783.50, not including any interest on unexpended balances which could be realized by placing the revenue in a trust fund at interest.

CHART NO. 4

Combining Special Educational Fund Taxes and Unlevied District and County Taxes

	District and County Tax Unlevied Est. Rev.	Special Taxes Educational Fund Est. Rev.	Total 2 Sources Est. Rev.
Sept. 30, 1928	1,768,375.00	2,910,049.77	4,678,424.77
Sept. 30, 1929	1,839,110.00	3,075,310.00	4,914,420.00
Sept. 30, 1930	1,912,674.00	3,191,311.00	5,103,985.00
Sept. 30, 1931	1,989,180.00	3,312,489.00	5,301,669.00
Totals	7,509,339.00	12,489,159.77	19,998,498.77

Note—This lacks only \$1,501.23 of raising \$20,000,000.00, not including any interest on unexpended balances which could be realized by placing the revenue in a trust fund at interest.

Common Schools, Improvement

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NOV 19 1927

SITE IS OBTAINED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL COSTING \$100,000

**Location Between C and
D, Buttonwood and
Townsend Purchased**

LAND PRICE \$7,600

**Board of Education Consid-
ers Place Most Desirable in
South Wilmington**

Members of the Board of Education, in executive session yesterday afternoon, confirmed options on a site for the proposed negro school in South Wilmington across the Third street bridge, and authorized Charles E. Kurtz, real estate agent for the board, to purchase the property at a cost of \$7600. While the cost of the building to be erected on the site has not yet been definitely decided, it is estimated by various members of the board that it will not be less than \$100,000, figuring on the estimate of 100 children at approximately \$350 per child.

Site is Approved

Committees of the board visited and approved the site which is 400 feet by 200 feet located between C and D streets, and Buttonwood and Townsend, and authorized Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, a member of the board, to obtain options on the properties wanted, to be turned over to the board at the same figure at which they were obtained. Dr. Elbert secured the options within the past few days and a special executive meeting of the board was convened to confirm them.

The land is said to lay on the highest point of ground in South Wil-

ington, immediately adjacent to the territory it is intended to serve, and members of the board who viewed the site before options were obtained, considered it an ideal location both as to the site itself and the neighborhood surrounding. There is at present standing on the property a dwelling house, occupied by the owner, and a number of smaller buildings used for storage purposes. These will be razed to make way for the building as soon as the board decides upon the type of school needed to best serve the purposes of this community.

Options were secured upon two properties, one at \$6500 and the other at \$1100. The school will contain according to plans under discussion from 7 to 10 classrooms, an adequate auditorium, and a gymnasium, and will be built with the idea of expanding as rapidly as the growing school population of the community demands.

One of Two New Schools

The proposed building will be one of the two schools to be built in this territory, according to the building program of the board. A white school will be placed there to accommodate the overflow and eliminate inadequate buildings now serving this section.

The proposed negro school will eliminate Public School No. 18, a three room building, accommodating pupils of the first to fifth grades, and will provide room for the sixth to

eighth grades, relieving congestion in other buildings where it has been necessary to place these pupils pending better facilities.

Asked to comment upon the possible type of school to be erected on the site, Superintendent of Schools David A. Ward said: "That has not yet been discussed. There are two lay-outs of desirable buildings in the hands of the board, but just what they plan to do is still undecided. The present building has long been inadequate for the school population there and the proposed building will contribute much to the efficiency of the school system."

It is understood that this will be the next building constructed after the completion of the Emalea P. Warner building at Eighteenth and Van Buren streets. Commenting upon the side, Dr. Elbert said: "This is one of the most progressive negro communities of Wilmington and is deserving of improved school facilities. The site chosen is admirable in every way and is in the center of a badly congested school community."

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

DEC 14 1927

EDUCATION BOARD TO PURCHASE SITE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

**Direct Real Estate Agent
to Secure Land In Con-
troversy**

COST IS \$7700

**Hope That Later City Council
Will Provide Way to Erect
Building**

Members of the Board of Education held a conference in the Board rooms last night and decided upon the purchase of the site for the negro school in South Wilmington which has been the cause of much discussion, the money for the purchase to be drawn from the fund secured by the sale of old buildings.

Dr. John Palmer, Jr., president of the Board, commenting on the action taken by the Board in the meeting last night said, "The site is undoubtedly an excellent one for the erection of a negro school which is badly needed in that section. While we cannot, of course, buy it from Dr. Elbert, who, authorized to buy an option, erroneously purchased the land, we will instruct Mr. Kurtz, our real estate agent, to negotiate the purchase of the land. We believe that it is possible to purchase the site for \$7700, the amount for which Dr. Elbert had made himself responsible in negotiating the affair."

Land Will Be Held

Asked what the board would do with the land Dr. Palmer was of the opinion that it would be held

until such time as an amicable adjustment of the uses of the city bond issue of \$1,200,000 is arranged, or other funds are made available. Indication is found in this, according to some members of the board, that City Council will so amend or revise the ordinance governing the use of the money obtained through the bond issue, that it will be possible to utilize the land for the purpose for which it was originally secured. It has also been pointed out by some that in the event of private funds for the erection of a building being made available, it has been customary in the past for the board to purchase the building site.

The site in question is located at Buttonwood and Townsend streets, between C and D streets, and is about 200 feet by 400 feet. On November 19 the board announced that it had acquired an option on this property through the agency of Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, a member, who had been duly authorized to act in securing an option. At that time it was stated that the negro school, not to exceed in cost \$150,000, would be erected on the site.

Hope to Erect Building

At a later meeting the board authorized Charles C. Kurtz, their real estate agent, to purchase the property on which Dr. Elbert held options. Kurtz discovered that Dr. Elbert had purchased the property and at about the same time the board held a secret session at which it was brought out that they could not build on the site inasmuch as the ordinance under which City Council had authorized the issuance of \$1,200,000 worth of bonds specified that this money was to be used for two white schools only. There still remained \$800,000 available from the State funds, but it was found that this must be expended in accordance with the restrictions of City Council's ordinance.

In purchasing the site the board is motivated by the hope that it will shortly be possible to erect the building which in their opinion is badly needed to serve this district.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., INDEPENDENT

TIMES-UNION
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JAN 22 1927

NINE-MONTHS TERM FOR NEGRO SCHOOL IS ASSURED

Friends of Jordan Academy Com-
pleting Successful Campaign
For Fund

Extensions of the school term for 1,100 negro boys and girls in the Jordan academy, Tenth avenue and 21st street south, for an additional two months of the seven-months' term, for which provision had been made, are practically assured as a result of a drive for funds undertaken there, R. P. Jones, negro assistant principal of the school, said today. Through the cooperation of white and negro people interested in furtherance of the educational needs of the children, the fund has been increased.

One of the features of the drive was the choice of a name for a child in which 500 names were suggested. That of "Hettie" was the selection.

The school, which is two years old, occupies a new building. Eighteen teachers are required for the school work which is operating on a double-session schedule. Although the usual term offered is for seven months, provision has been made by the county for the eighth and the campaign was undertaken to add the ninth month of a full term. G. W. Perkins is the principal of the school, assisted by R. P. Jones, who has been engaged in this district for 34 years in teaching children of his race in the negro schools.

Miami, Fla.

Tribune

JAN 3 1927

Bids Opened For 2 Colored Schools

TITUSVILLE, Jan. 3.—Bids for the two new school houses to be built for colored children in this vicinity will be opened today. A dozen bids are expected to be received. One school will be built at Titusville and the other at Mims, five miles north of here.

APR 29 1927

\$25,000 ASKED FOR NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Special to Times-Union.
TALLAHASSEE, April 28.—An appropriation of \$25,000 for the establishment of a school for negroes at or near St. Augustine is sought by a bill introduced in the house today by Representatives Louis Victor and H. K. Jackson of St. Johns county. The bill went to the appropriations committee for consideration. The institution would be known as the East Florida Industrial School.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Democrat

JAN 25 1927

'ROUND THE CORNERS OF FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

(By the Associated Press)

Budgets of the four state educational institutions of Florida call for an expenditure for the biennium of 1927-29 of \$7,606,801.70, according to the report of the State Board of Control to the State Budget Commission. The institutions are the University of Florida, Florida State College for Women, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Florida A & M. College for Negroes. Separately, the budget is \$3,730,702.80 for the Gainesville college; \$2,587,402.50, for the women's institution here; \$338,250 for the one at St. Augustine, and \$650,446.40 for the negroes' college here.

M. O. Palmer, Sec.

Times

JAN 26 1927

SCHOOL BOND

Florida.

BIDS SOUGHT

Proceeds of Sale To Purchase
And Repair Institutions
For Negroes

Bids for the sale of \$80,000 worth of improvement bonds for school district No. 9, will be received at the regular meeting of the county school board Thursday morning.

The proceeds of the bond sale are for the purchase of a building and cost of alterations necessary for a negro school in Pleasant City, and repairs to the negro industrial school on Sapodilla avenue.

No other special matters have been scheduled to come before the board, Joseph A. Youngblood county school superintendent said.

A program is being arranged for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Jupiter High school Monday at 3 o'clock, according to an announcement Wednesday by Mr. Youngblood.

The ceremony will be under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge, he said. The new school is being erected at a cost of approximately \$150,000.

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JUN 17 1927

WILLIAMS IS HEAD OF NEGRO EDUCATION

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17.—(AP)—D. E. Williams, of Williston, has been appointed state agent for negro education in Florida, succeeding J. A. Brinson, resigned, Superintendent of Public Instruction W. S. Cawthon announced yesterday.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of the University of Florida and took graduate work at Peabody Teachers' college, at Nashville. He was principal of high schools at Sebring, Dania and Bronson.

Permanent headquarters for the negro education work will be established at the state department here by July 1. Mr. Brinson, who has held the office for the past seven years, had maintained headquarters at Gainesville.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., JUNE 17, 1927

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TIMES-UNION
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JAN 26 1927

New Negro School to Open February 7

Public school No. 146, a sixteen-room brick structure at Argyle and Franklin streets, will be opened for use February 7, according to announcement yesterday by G. Elmer Wilbur, Duval county superintendent of public instruction. The new school will be used for negro children and will house elementary pupils, Mr. Wilbur said.

The faculty for the new school will be composed of teachers appointed from other negro schools in the city, it was announced. The school will accommodate from 600 to 700 pupils.

Education - 1927

Florida.

Common Schools, Improvement of

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Journal

JAN 25 1927

TO OPEN SCHOOL FOR NEGROES ON FEBRUARY 7

Board Accepts Structure at Meeting.

Public school No. 146, a handsome brick structure of 16 rooms, at Ar-gyle and Franklin streets, which will be used for negro children, is expected to be opened for use on February 7, according to announcement today by G. Elmer Wilbur, superintendent of public instruction. The school will house elementary pupils, and the faculty will be drawn from other negro schools of the city, according to Mr. Wilbur. Opening of this school is expected to relieve much congestion in the negro schools. It will provide for 600 or 700 pupils.

The building was accepted formally at yesterday's board of public instruction meeting. Routine business was conducted by the board, which also talked at some length regarding the survey of the county and city schools now being made by the survey division of the teachers' college, Columbia university, New York.

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JAN 25 1927

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TRIBUNE
TAMPA, FLA.

NOV 14 1927

Page 288

STATE EXPANDING NEGRO EDUCATION

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 13.—(A.P.)—Negro education in Florida is being gradually expanded, according to D. E. Williams, state supervisor of negro education, of the state department of public instruction.

Thirteen counties have so-called "Jeans workers," who are county nurses paid jointly from a fund established by Anna F. Jeans, a Pennsylvania Quakeress, and by the counties.

Ten county training schools are training negro boys and girls industrially. These institutions are financed jointly by a fund endowed by John L. Slater of Chicago, and through county appropriations.

There are now 42 completed Rosenwald schools in the state, and it is hoped that half that number will be added this year, Mr. Williams said. Mr. Rosenwald is a prominent Chicago mail order house owner.

Education-1927

Common Schools, Improvement of

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.

DEC 15 1927
**SITES PROPOSED
NEGRO SCHOOLS**
**COMMITTEE PRESENTS
MATTER TO BOARD OF
EDUCATION**

Proposed sites for three suburban Rosenwald colored schools were presented to the Board of Education at its meeting Monday afternoon. The sites were submitted by a committee of colored people representing the negro education committee, which met earlier in the day at the Cuyler Street School and made the recommendations.

The Sites.

One of the sites is on Fell avenue and is owned by the former old folk's home board, which will sell it for a small sum for school purposes, it is understood.

Another site is near the South-over Junction, where it is proposed to consolidate four existing schools. The third is at Central Park College on the White Bluff road. This school will be used as a practice school for professional students at the college.

Night Schools.

Another thing considered by the colored education committee was the beginning of night schools for negroes. Twenty-five teachers have volunteered their services.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.

MAR 24 1927
**200 ENROLLED IN
COLORED NIGHT SCHOOL**

**Education Committee Had Meeting
Yesterday.**

At the meeting of the education committee for negroes yesterday at the Cuyler Clinic two other influential colored citizens were elected to membership—Rev. S. D. Ross, pastor of Second Baptist Church, and Rev. J. S. Braithwaite, rector of St. Stephens' Episcopal Church.

The report of Ophelia H. Lee, director of the opportunity night school, showing a large enrollment of approximately 200 students, ranging in ages from 70 years of age to 14, since January 4, and a continuous increase, was a leading feature of the meeting. A set of resolutions presented by Mrs. M. T.

Glaiber, thanking the superintendent and Board of Public Education for their interest in and assistance of the night school, and urging for the negro people a modernly constructed and equipped unit for a city high school, were passed by a unanimous vote of the committee. A special committee, consisting of Rev. S. B. McGlohon, Dr. H. M. Collier and Rev. E. G. Thomas, was appointed to investigate certain matters. Mrs. M. T. Glaiber was nominated to handle the vocational aid proposition with Supt. Strong and the federal bureau.

All members of the committee were present in person or by proxy, except two who were out of the city. The members are: S. T. Redd, E. G. Thomas, J. J. Seabrook, N. H. Whitmire, J. C. Lawrence, F. H. Clarke, P. L. Smith, H. M. Collier, B. W. S. Daniels, J. W. Jamerson, O. H. Lee, J. W. Hubert, S. D. Ross; associate, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Mrs. F. Wessels, Mrs. M. T. Glaiber, Mrs. Otto Kolb, G. Solomon, A. S. Otto, S. B. McGlohon and A. A. Lawrence.

Vienna, Ga., News

JAN 3 1927

**Negro School Building
Dedicated Sunday Afternoon**

**PROF. LAMPKIN IS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. CAPACITY HOUSE IN
ATTENDANCE. BUILDING COMPLETED, EQUIPMENT INSTALL-
ED.**

Dedication program for the new negro school house was held in the auditorium Sunday afternoon. Principal Lavender is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the school and plans the addition of several new departments in vocational instruction at an early date.

A capacity house listened to the scholarly message of Prof. F. R. Lampkin, Principal of the American colored Institute, who gave the main address of the afternoon. Brief

were made by other friends of the school both colored and white. A splendid musical numbers were also offered.

Building Completed.

The building which consists of six class rooms, spacious auditorium, a laboratory and shop and a domestic science laboratory is completed with the exception of the installation of the heating system, however heaters have been provided for the rooms until the plant can be finished.

The building which is a brick veneer structure is built on the government plan and is equipped with modern conveniences including water and lights.

**JOURNAL
ATLANTA, GA.**

AUG 7 1927

**Schools to Be Ready
At Rome by September**

ROME, Ga., Aug. 6.—Construction of five new ward schools, three white and two colored, under the provisions of the \$325,000 bond issue appropriating \$100,000 for this purpose, will be completed and the buildings ready for occupancy September 1, it was stated by City Manager Sam King. An addition of two rooms to the white school in the Fourth ward and Neely schools and an addition of two rooms to the colored school in south Rome are also included in the improvements to be completed at this time.

The new white schools are located in north Rome, east Rome and Fourth ward and are modern in construction and equipment and as near fireproof as it is possible to make them. All are of brick construction.

Georgia.

**CHRONICLE
AUGUSTA, GA.**

AUG 8 1927

**SITE SECURED FOR
NEW NEGRO SCHOOL
IN 10-ACRE TRACT**

A deal has been practically consummated between the Richmond county board of education and Clifford A. Steed for the purchase of a parcel of land in the southern section of the city as the site for a new proposed negro graded school and playground. The transaction is being handled by the building committee on the authority of the board. The tract, comprising between 10 and 12 acres, lies between Third avenue and Steed's lane, adjoining the Atlantic States warehouses. The purchase price authorized by the board is not to exceed \$200.00 per acre.

This is the first step toward securing a modern graded school for the negro section, the matter having been discussed for some time by the board of education. Though no definite plans for the building have been announced, it was considered advisable to secure property and have it ready when ways and means for the erection of the building were devised. The present negro schools are crowded and have been declared by officials of the board as inadequate and unfit.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD

AUG 18 1927

**Two New Building
for Colored School
Children of City**

Two colored school buildings, one at the Weed school on Mt. Auburn avenue, and the other as an addition to the Second ward school on Hall street, are being erected by the Richmond county board of education, according to permits issued by W. H. Brown, inspector of buildings.

The buildings, which are said by the officials of the school board to provide for approximately 300 additional pupils, are to be constructed of frame stucco, and will be built by the board itself, under the supervision of T. H. Sherman, purchasing agent.

The Weed school building will

**CHRONICLE
AUGUSTA, GA.**

AUG 8 1927

To Build Great Negro School in Augusta

The entire community will congratulate the board of education upon the purchase of ten acres of land in the Southern section of the city upon which will be erected a modern negro graded school with playgrounds surrounding it. There is ample land for the purpose and we hope that a school to accommodate at least 1,500 children will be erected. The Chronicle has persistently called attention to the inadequate school facilities for the negro children of Augusta and a grammar school of fireproof construction that will house 1,500 or more will, with the other negro schools already here, largely solve for the present the problem of more and better schools for negro children.

In The Chronicle's previous lists of "Ambitions for Augusta" we have included a large, fireproof and strictly modern graded school for negro children and in our present list of "ambitions", the fifth revision, is the following:

To do our duty by colored population of our city by paving Gwinnett (their principal street) and building for them a great modern grammar school that will accommodate 1,500 children.

The board of education is not in position to finance this negro school this year, but we hope that by another year the money will be found. We deem it inexpedient to have any more bonds at this particular time, but the board can, by economizing and the curtailment of expenditures for some of the unnecessary things that it is now spending money for, may be able to provide the funds in the next annual budget.

Augusta has a large negro population, with thousands of good citizens among them, progressive, industrious and honest. Nowhere are the relations between the races more cordial. According to the 1920 census Augusta had more than 23,000 negroes and now we have probably 30,000. There are many large taxpayers among the negroes and they should be encouraged to become owners of more and more property. The city, in deference to the great negro population of Augusta, last fall passed sewerage bonds and sewers have been placed in all sections of the city populated by negroes, there having been a large section of the South side of the city and a portion of The Hill where there were no sewers.

The Chronicle feels that the city should now go a step further and pave Gwinnett street, the principal negro street in the city. This street should be opened up from Druid Park avenue to Baker avenue and then paved from Baker all the way to Twiggs. The paving

ing from Fifteenth street to Twiggs on Gwinnett will benefit negroes principally, but from Fifteenth street west it will be of great benefit to a large section populated by whites and assist in the development of the expositior tract. The building of the Academy probably has circumvented for all time the plan to carry Gwinnett street up to Hickman road but Gwinnett, paved to Baker, would furnish another artery to the city from The Hill section, relieving the strain on Central avenue and Walton way. Of course we are assuming that Baker avenue will be among the early paving projects to be carried out by the city. Gwinnett street from Twiggs street to Railroad avenue is really more in need of pavement than the section to the West and we certainly hope that council will include it in its paving plans for the early part of 1928.

Reverting to the question of the negro school now in contemplation, the editor of The Chronicle feels an entire community will be pleased with the announcement. Some of the best negroes of the South have gone North to get better education for their children, to get better houses to live in and for what they believed to be better working opportunities. There are no better opportunities for negroes anywhere than in the South and no better anywhere in the South than in Augusta. With better schools and better homes, which are being built gradually, there will then be no excuse for any exodus of the Southern negro to the North. It is in the South that we understand him and his psychology and it is here that he has a great future for development along lines that will bring sympathy and cooperation from his white neighbors, instead of animosity and racial hatred from his fellow workers as many negroes have found to their sorrow in large industrial centers of the North.

TRIBUNE

CONTRACT FOR NEW NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING LET TO COOPER CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Cooper Construction Company, successful bidders and were awarded the contract for the erection of a new building for the colored schools, on South Macon street, at a meeting of the trustees of the consolidated school district in the offices of the chairman, Judge A. C. Rile, Wednesday morning. The successful bid was at \$21,000, which was \$2,000 lower than the next lowest bid. Bids ranged as high as \$33,000.

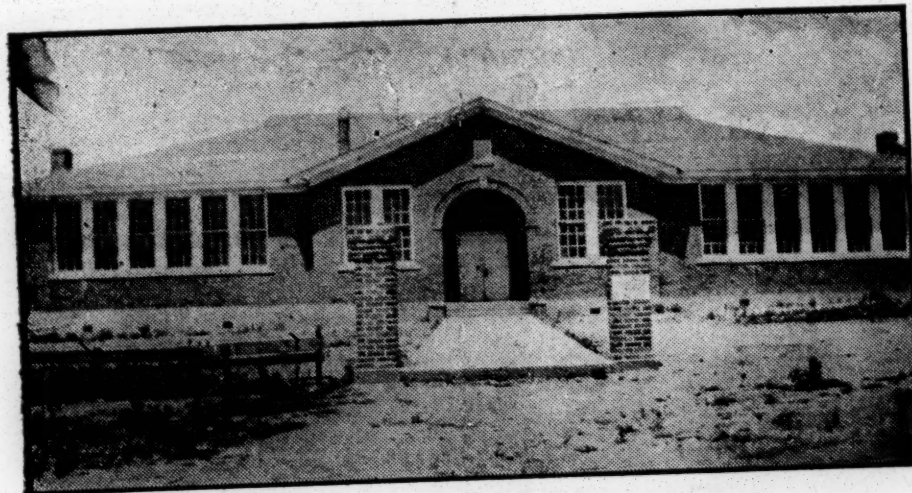
which was \$2,000 lower than the next lowest bid. Bids ranged as high as \$33,000.

This is another step in the program of enlargement of the public schools here. The new colored school building will be of brick veneer construction. Work will be started at once and pushed to completion as quickly as possible.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun

AUG 19 1927

COLORED SCHOOL BUILDING

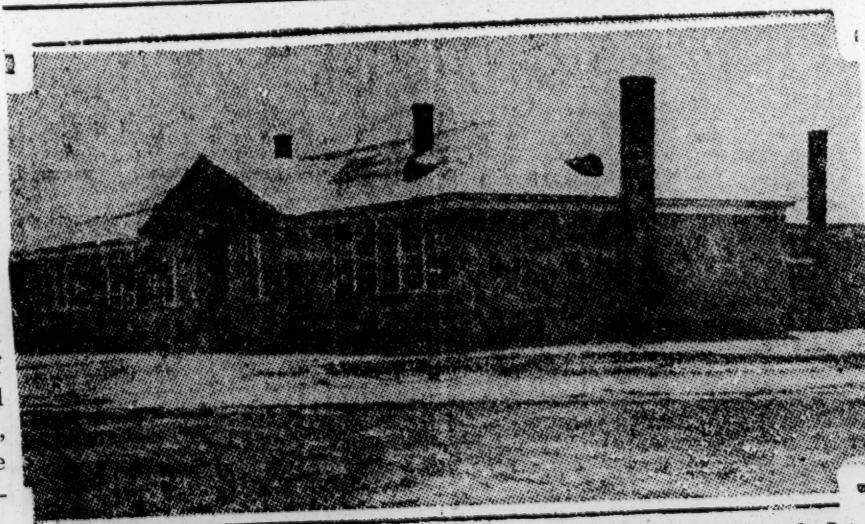


Erected in 1924, this is one of the most modern small school buildings in this section. There are some four or five large class rooms, work rooms, domestic science room and an auditorium seating about 300.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

SEP 25 1927

Wacon County School



The Montezuma School for Negroes, with eight rooms and auditorium, completed in 1925.

WORK STARTED ON ASHBY ST. SCHOOL

Encouraged by prospect of approval today by the bond commission of the electrical contract for the first five school projects to be authorized from school funds, Mayor Ragsdale Tuesday signed general contracts which

will permit to the Palmer-Spivey Company to begin preparations for the work, which it is expected will start Monday 12-1-27

In announcing his intention to sign the paper, the mayor declared that every indication points to an adjustment of differences between city council and the bond commission and the board of education and early sanction of a contract by which the electrical work could be begun by the time the general contractors are ready.

At the same time A. C. McDaniel, assistant building inspector, issued a permit for the sixth project, replacement of the Ashby Street School, a Negro building, which was burned last spring. Mr. McDaniel reported that permits issued so far this month are about \$800,000.

The replacement of Ashby Street School will go a long way toward relieving the congested conditions now existing at the E. A. Ware School for Colored Youth.

Education-1927

Georgia

Common Schools, Improvement of

ATLANTA, GA., December 14, 1927.

WE MUST KEEP FAITH.

The members of the Christian Council of Atlanta, white ministers and laymen, in meeting Tuesday presented a strong signed appeal to the city board of education urging that the pledge made to the negro population during the bond campaign be carried out as to the allocation for negro schools—certainly to the extent of the recommendations made by Superintendent Sutton.

The facts are, the negroes have no voice in city government—although constituting one-third of the population—except in bond elections. In such elections the 3,971 registered voters of that race constitute the balance of power.

In the \$8,000,000 bond issue the school quota was placed at \$3,500,000. Of this total \$3,000,000 was allotted to new buildings and \$500,000 to equipment.

Superintendent Sutton recommended the allocation for negro schools and equipment of approximately \$700,000.

The negroes are willing to accept this.

It now develops that the allotment as agreed upon by the board of education and the bond commission, would allow for negro schools only \$251,800.

This is a violation of the city's pledge, and thus fails to keep faith.

The position taken by the Christian council is right. An overwhelming majority of the white citizens of Atlanta will indorse it.

Negro schools are being conducted in three daily shifts and under circumstances that demand a larger allocation than agreed upon.

The board of education and the bond commission should heed the appeal.

We must keep faith. It is only right that this should be done under all circumstances, but in this instance the allocation recommended by the superintendent will not even meet the urgency of the negro school needs.

This great city cannot afford to

act in bad faith with any part of its population—white or black.

in directing the expenditure of the moneys raised by the sale of the bonds.

"They must rely upon the good faith of our white race.

"In the last bond election public officials and white citizens of Atlanta promised the negroes of this city that Atlanta would spend on negro schools a fair proportion of the \$3,500,000, which was proposed for our public schools, if the negroes of the city would favor the issuance of the bonds. Relying upon this promise, the negroes worked and voted for the bonds, thus making possible the issue, which means so much to the welfare of Atlanta.

"Professor Willis A. Sutton, our superintendent of schools, in making his recommendation for the expenditure of the bond money, has recommended that the city spend out of the \$3,000,000 authorized for school buildings, and out of the \$500,000 set aside for school equipment, a fair proportion on equipment for negro schools—making a total recommended expenditure for negro schools of approximately \$700,000, or approximately one-fifth of the bond money for one-third of our population. This sum, although it is less than the \$1,000,000 for which the negroes have asked, and which is still not one-third of the total authorized by their vote, would satisfy these people, and enable them to believe that our white people have kept faith with them.

"But it has come to our attention, that the recommendations of our superintendent have not been adopted by the board of education and the bond commission, and that if the allotment of bond money made, and proposed to be made for our public schools should stand as the final decision of our city, the negro schools would receive only \$251,800, or for one-third of our people, less than one-tenth of the bond money and a certain proportion, not yet determined, out of the \$500,000 set aside for equipment.

Urged to Keep Faith

"As ministers and members of white Christian churches, and as white citizens of Atlanta, we call these facts, and the way in which they appear to us, to your attention in the confident hope and belief that you will take the steps necessary to prevent such a development.

"Where all of the power rests in the hands of members of our race, as it does in this case, there can be no doubt that it places an overwhelming obligation upon us to keep faith with our negro citizens and to do exact justice to them and their rights. This is true, not only because of the effect, which doing otherwise might possibly have upon our negro citizens and upon our reputation as a people before the world, but also because none of us in the sight of God would wish to do less than keep faith with, and do exact justice even to the weakest and most helpless of the earth.

"There are in the city of Atlanta 21,555 negroes under the age of 21.

At present 1,582 of these are attending school where daily triple sessions are held; 7,574 of them are attending where double sessions are held. Enough schools and equipment have not been provided for them.

"We appeal to you, as our representatives to do no less than carry out the recommendation of our superintendent of schools, Professor Sutton. Even, when this is done, the needs of the negro schools will not have been met, but we shall have kept faith with them. Surely Atlanta cannot and will not do less.

Very respectfully,

"Rev. Marvin A. Franklin, Rev. Wallace Rogers, Rev. J. L. Jackson, Rev. A. J. Moncrief, Jr., Dr. W. L. Ballenger, Rev. George L. King, George B. Hinman, W. G. Wellborn, Rev. G. Floyd Zimmerman, G. F. Garrison, Clarence A. Titus.

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"James Morton, Rev. W. J. DeBarleben, Dr. W. T. Hunnicutt, Dr. R. L. Russell, Rev. W. J. Culpepper, Rev. B. F. Fraser, William B. Ahlgren, Rev. H. S. Allen, Marvin L. Thrower, John A. Manget, Dr. W. H. Major.

"Rev. L. A. Griggs, Dr. Charles P. MacLaughlin, Rev. W. W. Memminger, Dr. W. H. Faust, B. F. Stevenson, Dr. C. R. Stauffer, E. Marvin Underwood, M. M. Davies, Rev. John Hall, Josiah, T. Rose, Floyd Field, Dr. Plato T. Durham.

"Members of the Christian council present at the meeting Monday, December 12, 1927."

Christian Council Urges Larger Portion of Bond Money for Negro Schools

Petition Presented to School Board Tuesday; Action on Pay Slash Deferred.

A petition of the Atlanta Christian council urging the Atlanta board of education to adhere to recommendations of Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, regarding improvements to negro schools from bond funds was accepted; action on a proposed cut in salaries of employees of the school system was deferred until city council has time to act Monday on a plan to obviate the slash, and purchase of \$172,314 worth of equipment from bond funds was voted Tuesday afternoon as outstanding features of the regular monthly meeting of the Atlanta board of education.

"In the last bond election public officials and white citizens of Atlanta promised the negroes of this city that Atlanta would spend on negro schools a fair proportion of the \$3,500,000, which was proposed for our public schools, if the negroes of the city would favor the issuance of the bonds. Relying upon this promise, the negroes worked and voted for the bonds, thus making possible the issue, which means so much to the welfare of Atlanta.

\$700,000 Recommended.

"Professor Willis A. Sutton, our superintendent of schools, in making his recommendation for the expenditure of the bond money, has recommended that the city spend out of the \$3,000,000 authorized for school buildings, approximately \$611,000 on negro school buildings, and out of the \$500,000 set aside for school equipment, a fair proportion on equipment for negro schools—making a total recommended expenditure for negro schools of approximately \$700,000, or approximately one-fifth of the bond money for one-third of our population. This sum, although it is less than the \$1,000,000 for which the negroes have asked, and which is still not one-third of the total authorized by their vote, would satisfy these people, and enable them to believe that our white people have kept faith with them.

"But it has come to our attention, that the recommendations of our superintendent have not been adopted by the board of education and the bond commission, and that if the allotment of bond money made, and proposed to be made for our pub-

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The petition from the Christian council, which was offered by Marion Jackson as spokesman, was received and filed.

Text of the petition follows:

Text of Petition.

"To the board of education: The colored population of Atlanta, according to the last census, is 62,831—approximately one-third of the population of 200,616 credited to us by the 1920 census. Except in bond elections these people have no voice in our city government. In bond elections, where a certain percentage of the registered voters must vote in favor of bonds to authorize the city to issue them, if the election is close, the 3,971 negroes who are registered, can, by voting against bonds, defeat the effort to issue bonds, but once the issuance of bonds has been authorized, the negroes have no voice in directing the expenditure of the moneys raised by the sale of the bonds.

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"Members of the Christian council present at the meeting Monday, December 12, 1927."

Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson, school commissioner from the sixth ward, took the floor in answer to the appeal, declaring that the board had deviated from recommendations of the administration department in at least three of the wards. She cited the third, the sixth and eighth wards, and declared that the third ward has got-

ten more than its share of the bond fund allocation, while the sixth and eighth have received nothing.

"The sixth ward pays taxes on \$92,000,000 worth of property, by far the largest tax of any ward in the city, and yet it has not received a single dollar of the bond money," she said. "The eighth ward is in the same predicament. No greater injustice has been done negroes than the whites of certain sections."

Mrs. Nelson later succeeded in passing a proposal to provide \$2,000 for improvements at Williams Street school. The resolution will be passed to the Atlanta bond commission for approval and will be placed in its regular order of consideration if all the bond money already has not been spent after contracts for the projects already authorized have been let.

Delay Action on Pay.

Board action on the impending salary slash to avoid a deficit at the end of the year was deferred and will be taken up at a special called meeting to be held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 20. At that time other matters relative to the financial operation of the school system for 1928 also will be considered.

In the meantime, members of city council, headed by Alderman J. Allen Couch, chairman of the school committee of council; Alderman Charles M. Ford, of the tenth ward, and Councilman W. E. Saunders, of the twelfth ward, are endeavoring to devise some means to prevent a cut in the salaries of employees of the system. A plan is expected to be offered to the finance committee at a meeting scheduled for Friday afternoon and it will be presented to city council Monday.

Commissioner George W. Powell, of the ninth ward, chairman of a special committee to compromise the account of William James, auditor, who made the audit of 1926 school books in compliance with a request of the citizens advisory committee, recommended that the board pay another \$800 to Mr. James. This represented a saving to the city of about \$400, and brought the audit cost total to approximately \$3,300. The board approved the committee's report, Commissioner W. I. Hoffman voting in the negative.

Appropriations Approved.

Requests for appropriations of \$40,450 for purchase of a junior high school in the fifth ward and for tract on which to erect what is known as the Southeast Grant Park school respectively, were voted by the board. Mrs. Nelson opposed both proposals on the grounds that the sixth ward had not been cared for in distribution of the bond money. Mrs. A. E. Wilcox, commissioner from the twelfth ward, obtained \$5,000 for additional land for the Kirkwood school. All the measures seeking money allocations will go to the bond commission for approval and, if sanctioned there, will be passed to city council.

The equipment sheet recommending award of \$24,993 worth of materials and supplies to the Baylis Office Equipment company and the Foote Davies company on which it was reported by D. M. Therrell, commissioner of the seventh, that the Ivan Allen Marshall company bid was low.

This action, it was said, was done in the interest of harmony, but it was reported Tuesday night that Ivan Allen, president of the company bearing his name, will insist on recon-

sideration. The board voted down a proposal to award the bids to the Allen-Marshall concern despite the recommendation of Mr. Therrell's committee.

The equipment list includes everything from pencils to desks, and even school in the entire system will benefit from the distribution of the articles purchased.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of WE MUST KEEP FAITH.

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The petition from the Christian Council, which was offered by Marion Jackson as spokesman, was received and filed.

To the board of education: The colored population of Atlanta, according to the last census, is 62,831—approximately one-third of the population of 200,616 credited occupations listed in New York City, colored people are employed in 316. In 175 of these industries more than 50 colored people are gainfully employed. He urges leaders of the group to back the various movements calculated to improve the general working and living conditions of Negroes, not only by expressions of timely appreciation in the matter of enthusiastic moral support, but by giving financial aid in order that men and women taking leadership in building up these moral forces may be assured that they have the substantial backing of the thinkers of the race. Mr. J. M. Childs, executive secretary of the Butler Street Branch Y. M. C. A. was intiring in his efforts to create a congenial atmosphere and offered

every facility of his institution for making the building comfortable on this extremely cold night and make the guests at home.

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Georgia.

that Atlanta would spend on negro schools a fair proportion of the \$3,500,000, which was proposed for our public schools, if the negroes of the city would favor the issuance of the bonds. Relying upon this promise, the negroes worked and voted for the bonds, thus making possible the issue, which means so much to the welfare of Atlanta.

\$700,000 Recommended.

"Professor Willis A. Sutton, our superintendent of schools, in making his recommendation for the expenditure of the bond money, has recommended that the city spend out of the \$3,000,000 authorized for school buildings, approximately \$611,000 on negro school buildings, and out of the \$500,000 set aside for school equipment, a fair proportion on equipment for negro schools—making a total recommended expenditure for negro schools of approximately \$700,000, or approximately one-fifth of the bond money for one-third of our population. This sum, although it is less than the \$1,000,000 for which the negroes have asked, and which is still not one-third of the total authorized by their vote, would satisfy these people, and enable them to believe that our white people have kept faith with them.

"But it has come to our attention, that the recommendations of our superintendent have not been adopted by the board of education and the bond commission, and that if the allotment of bond money made, and proposed to be made for our public

schools, should stand as the final decision of our city, the negro schools would receive only \$251,800, or for one-third of our people, less than one-fifth of the bond money and a certain proportion, not yet determined, out of the \$500,000 set aside for equipment.

"As ministers and members of white Christian churches, and as white citizens of Atlanta, we call these facts and the way in which they appear to us, to your attention in the confident hope and belief that you will take the steps necessary to prevent such a development.

Must Keep Faith.

"Where all of the power rests in the hands of members of our race, as

it does in this case, there can be no doubt that it places an overwhelming obligation upon us to keep faith with our negro citizens and to do exact justice to them and their rights. This is true, not only because of the effect, which doing otherwise might possibly have upon our negro citizens and upon our reputation as a people before the world, but also because none of us in the sight of God would wish to do less than keep faith with, and do exact justice even to the weakest and most helpless of the earth.

"There are in the city of Atlanta 21,555 negroes under the age of 21. At present 1,582 of these are attending school where daily triple sessions are held; 7,574 of them are attending where double sessions are held. Enough schools and equipment have not been provided for them.

"We appeal to you, as our representatives, to do no less than carry out the recommendation of our superintendent of schools, Professor Sutton. Even, when this is done, the needs of the negro schools will not have been met, but we shall have kept faith with them. Surely Atlanta cannot and will not do less.

Very respectfully,

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"Rev. M. Luther Stimson, Rev. Marvin Williams, Rev. Weston Bruner, P. L. T. Beavers, A. C. Minter, Dr. John S. Jenkins, J. P. Bonner, Dr. W. E. Davis, Rev. B. E. Jones, Dr. Carter Helm Jones, Marion M. Jackson.

"James Morton, Rev. W. J. DeBardeleben, Dr. W. T. Hunnicutt, Dr. R. L. Russell, Rev. W. J. Culpepper, Rev. B. F. Fraser, William B. Ahlgren, Rev. H. S. Ailyn, Marvin L. Thrower, John A. Manget, Dr. W. H. Major.

"Rev. L. A. Griggs, Dr. Charles P. MacLaughlin, Rev. W. W. Memminger, Dr. W. H. Faust, B. F. Stevenson, Dr. C. R. Stauffer, E. Marvin Underwood, M. M. Davies, Rev. John Hall, Josiah T. Rose, Floyd Field, Dr. Plato T. Durham.

"Members of the Christian council present at the meeting Monday, December 12, 1927."

Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson, school commissioner from the sixth ward, took the floor in answer to the appeal, declaring that the board had deviated from recommendations of the administration department in at least three of the wards. She cited the third, the sixth and eighth wards, and declared that the third ward has gotten more than its share of the bond fund allocation, while the sixth and eighth have received nothing.

"The sixth ward pays taxes on \$92,000,000 worth of property, by far the largest tax of any ward in the city, and yet it has not received a single dollar of the bond money," said. "The eighth ward is in the same predicament. No greater injustice has been done negroes than the whites of certain sections."

Mrs. Nelson later succeeded in passing a proposal to provide \$2,000 for improvements at Williams Street school. The resolution will be passed to the Atlanta bond commission for approval and will be placed in its regular order of consideration if all the bond money already has not been

spent after contracts for the projects already authorized have been let.

Delay Action on Pay.

Board action on the impending salary slash to avoid a deficit at the end of the year was deferred and will be taken up at a special called meeting to be held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 20. At that time other matters relative to the financial operation of the school system for 1928 also will be considered.

In the meantime, members of city council, headed by Alderman J. Allen Couch, chairman of the school committee of council; Alderman Charles M. Ford, of the tenth ward, and Councilman W. E. Saunders, of the twelfth ward, are endeavoring to devise some means to prevent a cut in the salaries of employees of the system. A plan is expected to be offered to the finance committee at a meeting scheduled for Friday afternoon and it will be presented to city council Monday.

Commissioner George W. Powell, of the ninth ward, chairman of a special committee to compromise the account of William James, auditor, who made the audit of 1926 school books in compliance with a request of the citizens' advisory committee, recommended that the board pay another \$800 to Mr. James. This represented a saving to the city of about \$400, and brought the audit cost total to approximately \$3,300. The board approved the committee's report, Commissioner W. D. Hoffman voting in the negative.

Appropriations Approved.

Requests for appropriations of \$40,450 for purchase of a junior high school in the fifth ward and for a tract on which to erect what is known as the Southeast Grant Park school, respectively, were voted by the board. Mrs. Nelson opposed both proposals on the grounds that the sixth ward had not been cared for in distribution of the bond money. Mrs. A. E. Wilson, commissioner from the twelfth ward, obtained \$5,000 for additional land at the Kirkwood school. All the measures seeking money allocations will go to the bond commission for approval and, if sanctioned there, will be passed to city council.

The equipment sheet recommended award of \$24,993 worth of materials and supplies to the Baylis Office Equipment company and the Foote & Davies company on which it was reported by D. M. Therrell, commissioner of the seventh, that the Ivan Allen-Marshall company bid was low.

This action, it was said, was done in the interest of harmony, but it was reported Tuesday night that Ivan Allen, president of the company bearing his name, will insist on reconsideration. The board voted down a proposal to award the bids to the Allen-Marshall concern despite the recommendation of Mr. Therrell's committee.

The equipment list includes everything from pencils to desks, and every school in the entire system will benefit from the distribution of the articles purchased.

SUN

JAN 12 1928

DR. H. J. CHIDLEY TO OPEN SERIES AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Series Open This Evening at
Avery Auditorium in North
Carolina College for Negroes

Dr. H. J. Chidley, pastor of the First Congregational church of Winchester, Mass., will this evening open a series of lectures at the Avery auditorium of the North Carolina College for Negroes. The speaker is well known in this city, and a number of both white and colored people are expected to be present for his lectures. The lectures will continue through Jan. 19.

Dr. Chidley's coming is an annual event at the colored institution, and his lectures are looked forward to with pleasure not only by the student body but by a large number of white and colored citizens who have heard him in previous series.

The present series will be delivered as follows:

January 17th, 8:00 p. m.—"Jeremiah Buys a Farm."

January 18th, 11:15 a. m.—"In Two Places at Once."

January 19th, 11:15 a. m.—"Chained Lions."

January 19th, 8:00 p. m.—"The Mugwump."

Dr. Chidley is among the most popular lecturers who come to Durham. The simple announcement that he is coming cheers and inspires all who have been privileged to hear him.

All of the lectures of the series will be given in the Avery auditorium at the school, and are open to the entire public.

"To the board of Education: The colored population of Atlanta, according to the last census, is 62,831—approximately one-third of the population of 200,616 credited to us by the 1920 census. Except in bond elections, these people have no voice in our city government. In bond elections, where a certain percentage of the registered voters must vote in favor of bonds to authorize the city to issue them, if the election is close, the 3,971 negroes who are registered, can, by voting against bonds, defeat the effort to issue bonds, but once the issuance of bonds has been authorized, the negroes have no voice in directing the expenditure of the moneys raised by the sale of the bonds.

"They must rely upon the good faith of our white race.

"In the last bond election public officials and white citizens of Atlanta promised the negroes of this city that Atlanta would spend on negro schools a fair proportion of the \$3,500,000, which was proposed for our public schools, if the negroes of the city would favor the issuance of the bonds. Relying upon this promise, the negroes worked and voted for the bonds, thus making possible the issue, which means so much to the welfare of Atlanta.

\$700,000 Recommended.

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which doing otherwise might possibly have upon our negro citizens and upon our reputation as a people before the world, but also because none of us in the sight of God would wish to do less than keep faith with, and do exact justice even to the weakest and most helpless of the earth.

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"Members of the Christian council present at the meeting Monday, December 12, 1927."

Christian Council Urges Education Board To Keep Promises Made to Negroes

Petition Presented Body
at Tuesday Meeting Is
Signed by Many Atlanta
Ministers.

Urging members of the Atlanta board of education and the city government to "keep faith" with negroes of Atlanta in administration of the

\$3,500,000 school bond fund provided in the 1926 bond issue, Marion Jackson, speaker for a large delegation of white citizens, Tuesday presented a petition from the Christian council asking the board to carry out recommendations of Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, relative to improvements for negro schools.

The petition was received and filed and will be taken under advisement, it was declared by members of the board.

Mr. Jackson read the following petition to the board:

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of

SAVANNAH, GA., 1927

MAY 7 1927

COLORED BOYS IN IMPRESSIVE PARADE

Thousands Spectators Along Line of
March.

Two thousand colored boys in a parade yesterday were an interesting feature of colored Boys' Week. The youths attracted considerable attention as they marched through the streets. Thousands of girls and adults were enthusiastic spectators.

The paraders made an impressive appearance. They represented the various schools of the county. Many of the groups were uniformly dressed. School colors were carried by them and some of the schools had drum corps at their head.

HERALD-POST

LOUISVILLE, KY

MAR 16 1927

NEW BUILDING FOR GEORGIA G. MOORE SCHOOL IS SOUGHT

A mass meeting of colored voters in South Louisville, which packed the "N" Street Baptist church, was held Monday night in the interest of a new building for the Georgia G. Moore city school. Much enthusiasm was expressed, and an organization effected by which the needs of the colored children in this community were to be presented before the Board of Education and before the public generally.

It was claimed that the district represents over 200 negro families with paved streets and homes very largely owned by the negroes, that the present school facilities were inadequate unsanitary and dangerous to the health and well being of the young people.

Committees were appointed to push this matter of a new building and enlarged playground facilities for the colored children, and confidence was expressed in the Board of Education and in the enlightened public opinion when the seriousness of the situation becomes known.

Kentucky

Monticello Ky
MAR 20 1927

WANTED, A HIGH SCHOOL.

A committee of colored citizens come before the County Board of Education asking for a high school building that they might raise the educational condition of the race, but for the lack of consolidation of the Pleasant View and Dogwood districts the County Board fail to endorse the proposition offered by the committee for this much needed cause since the colored people of the county have no high school.

Many of them had worked very faithfully in getting a nice subscription from many of the good citizens of the white race to help us in this needed cause. We thank them for offering their assistance. We have many boys and girls who would make useful citizens, but for the lack of a chance they are handicapped. The committee offered the Board of Education a cash subscription of \$1,100 and a donation of \$900 from the Rosenwall funds. They promised to haul the lumber and material. They promised to furnish the material and put in the foundation ready for the building. They promised to build flues for the building. They further promise to furnish the paint and paint the building.

VICTORY.

Three negro students of the University of Cincinnati have won first, second and third prizes in a National essay contest.

Admirable is the negro when he is seen to lift himself up by his bootstraps, despite all the handicaps that encumber him. His is like the victory of the man who dug himself out of the mountain that fell upon him. It is hard to be born with a black skin.

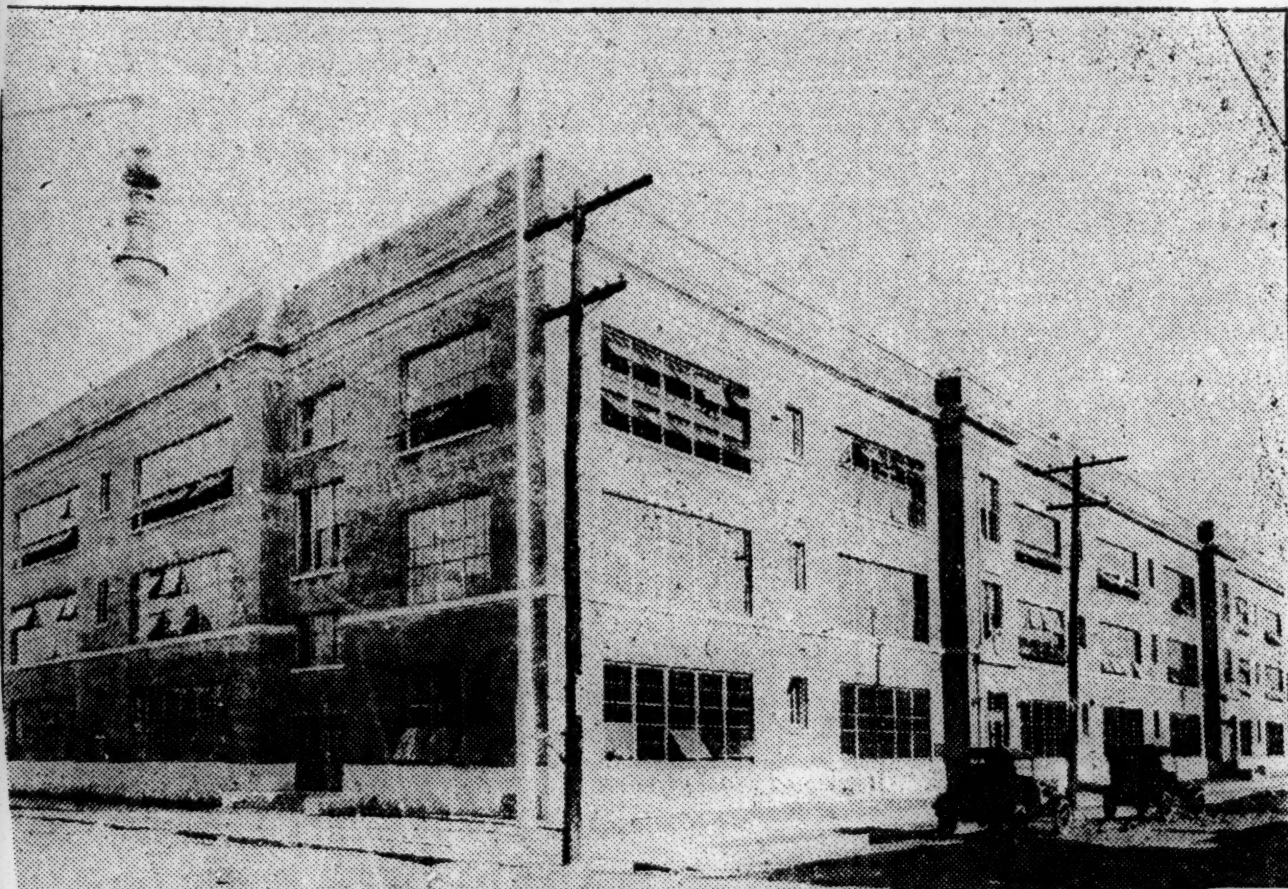
L. G. W. COFFEY.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of
TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JAN 4 1927

New School for Negroes Is Opened



Increased educational facilities for negroes of New Orleans now are available with the opening of the new \$250,000 Joseph A. Craig school on St. Philip street.

\$250,000 Joseph A. Craig School for Negroes Opens With Increased Opportunities in Trade Training

The new Joseph A. Craig school on St. Philip street, one of the largest single school buildings for colored children in the South, opened Monday morning. Seats and other equipment were transferred from the old Joseph A. Craig school on Bayou Road during the holidays.

The new building has thirty-four rooms as against twenty-six in the Bayou road school, so that all the grades will be on full time with the exception of the first and second grades. Hitherto the children in the grades through 4A and part of 5B were on part time.

COST \$250,000

Built at a cost of \$250,000 the new school extends the full length of the

block between Marais and Villere streets.

The school has an enrollment of almost 1500 pupils, and a faculty of thirty-one teachers. Mary D. Goghill is principal. The grades are from 1B through 9A.

The new building will offer greatly increased opportunities for industrial training and domestic science. There are eight classrooms for industrial work, including rooms for the teaching of carpentry, brickwork and plastering.

TWO SEWING ROOMS

There are two sewing rooms, a kitchen with individual lockers, a laundry and a dining room. On the second floor there is a well-equipped infirmary. Another new feature of the building is a library.

The present semester closes January 30 and the usual rush of work between now and that date makes it unlikely that dedication exercises will be conducted before the beginning of the new semester, according to the principal. It is expected that the city will formally accept the new building today. J. A. Petty is the contractor.

At the time of the erection of the present building on Bayou road in 1922, the school was named for Joseph A. Craig, a former member of the board of education, and the new St. Philip street edifice carries the same name.

Louisiana.

NEWS

JOSEPH CRAIG SCHOOL OPENED LAST MONDAY

Building Cost \$250,000; Is
Among Finest of Its
Kind in South

The new Craig school which has just been completed at a cost of \$250,000 offers an expanding scale of education to the children of our group living in the downtown section of the city.

The building is an imposing and beautiful one; and compares favorably with any of its kind in the South. It is larger than the former Craig School located on Bayou Road. It has 34 rooms while the former structure has only 26. Owing to this fact, it will be no longer necessary to have part-time instruction—in the other school because of lack of space the grades through 4A and part of 5B were part-time.

Aside from additional space, the 1,500 pupils will enjoy increased facilities for learning and instruction. Besides the regular literary training, there will be opportunity to take up certain industrial courses, such as domestic science, carpentry, brick-masonry, plastering—there are two sewing rooms, all modernly equipped. An infirmary has been provided in connection with the school, which should be very encouraging to parents.

Mary D. Goghill, the energetic principal of the new Craig school, and her splendid corps of 34 instructors are, no doubt, proud of the new school and its fine equipment.

The principal, because of the rush in getting things in shape for the opening, etc., does not contemplate any dedicatory exercises before January 30.

MAR 22 1927

Negro Schools Will Have Six Mos. Session

Louis Krielow, member of the parish school board, representing Ward 2, in which Jennings is located, reports that the negro schools of the ward will have six, instead of the usual five months of school, this session.

As additional funds have come to the district thru the Tobacco Tax, a part has been given to lengthen the term of the negro schools, as well as maintain the usual nine months of the white schools, Mr. Krielow explained.

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TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
**NEGRO SCHOOL
IS DEDICATED**

APR 4 1927

Largest Educational

Building in N. O. Has Ceremony

The new building of the Thomy Lafon school at Seventh and Magnolia streets, the largest school building in New Orleans and one of the largest and finest public schools for negroes in the country, was dedicated Sunday afternoon "to the cause of public education" by Superintendent Nicholas Bauer, in a ceremony of dedication held at the school.

"The only way we have to battle the superstition and ignorance which besets the world is through education and learning," said Superintendent Bauer. "That is why we are here to dedicate this building. It is my duty to dedicate this building to the cause of public education."

"I shall never stop asking for more and more buildings, until every child, white or colored, in the city of New Orleans is furnished with proper housing in which he may do his school work. We shall attempt to bring to pass in the future, and as soon as we can, other buildings of which we may be proud just as we are of this one."

An American flag was presented to Principal S. J. Green, in behalf of the school, by Sanford W. Lindsay, chairman of the thrift department of the public schools. The Thomy Lafon school led all others in thrift work, with the largest sum saved and with a 100 percent participation of the students.

Sanford W. Lindsay, in his address before presenting the thrift trophy, reviewed the work of the thrift department during the last nine years, showing how the program has enlarged from a few stations until it is now in use in more than 1800 towns in the country.

Eva Jones, president of the Parent-Teacher club, was introduced for a short talk. Three-minute talks were given by the representatives of the many civic organizations, and by representatives of Straight college, New Orleans college, and the Community Service. Music was furnished by the Melody orchestra.

Songs, including some negro spirituals, were sung by the pupils of the Lafon school. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. E. D. Williams of the St. Peter's Methodist church.

Work on cleaning the new building has just recently been completed, although the work of construction was finished to allow the students to attend class there since the first day of February. No new pupils in addition to the 2,700 now attending the school, will be accommodated. They have 52 teachers. The grades range from the first to the sixth, inclusive.

The new building has 18 classrooms and one large assembly hall. Departments include a domestic science department and one of domestic art which is attended by about 110 sixth grade girls.

Common Schools, Improvement of

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

JAN 15 1927

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL
PUPILS SHOW GAINEnrollment And Attendance
Nearly Tripled In Decade,
Report Notes.

EASTERN SHORE LEADS

Tops List In Percentage Of Sec-
ondary Students—New Institu-
tions Deemed Factor.

Approximately 20,000 pupils now are enrolled in the approval high schools of the counties as compared with 7,000 ten years ago, according to a report made public yesterday by the State Board of Education. In the period attendance has nearly tripled, mounting from 5,800 to 17,000. The increase in enrollment from 1925 to 1926 was 1,558 and in attendance 1,344, or a gain of eight per cent.

The establishment of additional high schools is, in part, responsible for the increase in enrollment and attendance, the report stated. In example, it was pointed out provision for public high schools in Southern Maryland, has been a development of the last few years. In 1920, there were in the State only eighty-two high schools for white pupils and four for colored which met the requirements for approval by the State Board of Education. At present there are 150 white and sixteen colored approved secondary schools, so that the increase in institutions in a six-year period has been sixty-eight for white and twelve for colored pupils.

Two White Schools Added In Year.

The fact that there were only two more high schools for white students last year than in 1925 indicates, it was said, that the number of schools now established for whites is rapidly approaching the total needed in most of the counties.

New high schools were founded last

year at Cumberland, Allegany county; West Friendship, Howard county; Bethesda, Montgomery county, and at Maryland Park, Prince George's county. High schools at Wolfsville, Frederick county, and Oxen Hill, Prince George's county, were reestablished.

The ratio of the number of pupils attending high schools for white children in the counties to the combined enrollment of elementary and secondary schools is increasing steadily each year, according to the report. Of every one hundred white pupils "belonging" to county schools, fifteen were in the high schools in 1926, while, in 1918, only seven of every one hundred were found in the secondary institutions, it was explained.

Each year, it was pointed out, one more out of every one hundred white pupils in the counties goes on to the last four years of high school work. Last year's total of 17,516 white high school pupils is 15.1 per cent. of the combined enrollment, an increase of .9 per cent. over the ratio for 1925.

Eastern Shore Leads.

Eastern Shore parents seem more anxious to provide a high school education for their children than those of any other part of the State, the report asserts. In the table showing the percentage of pupils in each county enrolled in the high schools, Worcester county leads with 21.2 per cent. Talbot is second with 20.6 per cent., while Wicomico, with 19.6 per cent., Dorchester with 19.2 per cent., Somerset 18.9 per cent.; Caroline, 18.5 per cent.; Kent, 18.3 per cent., and Queen Anne's, with 17.8 per cent., follow in the order named.

The largest increase in percentage, 3.1 per cent. over 1925, was registered in St. Mary's county.

Of the 166 white and colored high schools in the State, 128 offer four-year courses. Pupils taking courses in the schools which provide only two or three years' work, take the last one or two years of the course in the first group of schools. In 1920, only thirty-four schools for white pupils offered a full course, whereas the number for 1926 was 120.

NEW COLERIDGE
TAYLOR SCHOOL
OPENS MONDAYBoys And Girls From 103A
And 103B March To New
Class Rooms MondaySTRUCTURE IS LAST
WORD IN EFFICIENCYPlan Will Provide Practical
Vocational Courses And
Elementary Training

"Project No. 10," for several years the most discussed item in the recent Strayer survey, took actual form Monday of this week when more than 600 boys and girls marched from Schools 103A and 103B to the new Vocational School on Preston street, between Druid Hill and Pennsylvania avenues.

Although the formal opening of the new building will be held some time later, one hour after the students had marched from the old school, teachers were busy engaged in the business of instruction in this new building, which is regarded by experts as the last word in modern elementary school instruction.

With the opening of the new school, the old building of School 103B on Druid Hill avenue, was temporarily closed, and eight classes will remain at School 103A.

While most of the teachers followed their pupils into the new building, according to Supervisor Francis M. Wood, a staff of new teachers specially selected to head the various vocational departments is being considered.

Model Vocational School

The building is a model vocational school, and children there will be given the chance to specialize in vocational work in the grades. Those who do not care to do so may still continue in the ordinary elementary classes. The most up-to-date equipment has been installed, and many of the newest features in vocational instructions will be given in this school.

On the first floor are located the wood and sheet metal working departments. With the use of modern machinery, boys will be taught to make many types of metal instruments and a complete course in woodworking will be conducted. On this floor also is a modern bath department, which will also be open to the public and conducted along lines similar to those conducted at 112, 101 and other schools.

Model Kindergarten

A model kindergarten, with play room apparatus is also included, and Miss Ida Cummings, for many years kindergarten teacher at 112, will take over this department.

On the second floor, besides classrooms, are the sewing and cooking departments. One of the features of this department is a model apartment, fitted up with living room, bed room, kitchenette and bath, which will be used in the practical

MRS. WHEATLEY ASKS
FOR SEGREGATED LOAN

\$1,700,000 Of \$10,000,000

School Loan Should Be Us-
ed For Colored SchoolsPUBLIC SCHOOL ASSO.
ALSO BACKS REQUEST"Colored People Have Been
Patient Many Years," Sec-
retary Declares

The Federation of Parent-Teacher Clubs, through its president, Mrs. Laura J. Wheatley, urged the School Board to recommend that one-third of the \$10,000,000 school loan be used for the new colored school buildings, at its regular session last Thursday afternoon.

In view of the fact that less than five per cent of the last school loan was used for colored schools and that it was only through hard work and diligent efforts that Project No. 10 was finally realized, Mrs. Wheatley said that the Federation had

placed itself on record as favoring a segregated loan.

Other members of the delegation were John Wesley Jones and James Granderson.

Mrs. Wheatley recommended that an administration building for executives of colored schools be provided out of the loan and in addition a school for handicapped colored children and a dental school.

Mrs. Wheatley pointed out some of the deplorable conditions existing in colored schools. School 118, Argyle avenue, she said, classes are very often suspended because of no lights. In answer to the question of one of the board members why lights had not been provided for this school, Superintendent Weglein replied that there were no funds for this purpose.

School 116, Druid Hill avenue, and School 114, Caroline near Lombard streets, should be abandoned according to Mrs. Wheatley. The former, she said, was built 20 years before the Civil War and the latter has been abandoned in every school survey for the past 40 years.

Eighteen of the 30 worst white schools, she said, had been turned over to colored children.

East Baltimore

John Wesley Jones urged the board to recommend a new building for East Baltimore to relieve the overcrowded condition in that section. He stated that a portion of the junior high school at School 101, Caroline and Jefferson streets, is being used to house elementary pupils.

"If we are to have a junior high school, we want a junior high and not part junior and part elementary," he added.

Mrs. Baurenschmidt

The Public School Association also favors a segregated loan according to its secretary, Mrs. Baurenschmidt, who told the board that while the association would recommend no definite amount it was in favor of a definite amount of the loan being allocated for colored school buildings.

She said she had talked to politicians downtown and they do not feel there would be any objection to a segregated loan.

"The colored people have been patient for many years with giving them buildings we do not want," she said.

Parental School

The board approved the recommendation of the committee on attendance that the colored parental school be cared for at the Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children, at Catonsville, for 1927, under the same conditions as in previous years.

Mrs. Wheatley's statement reads: Much improvement has been made in Colored schools since the survey in 1920-21, and we greatly appreciate the sympathetic attitude of the present city and school administration toward our schools and our interests.

But in view of the fact that we are facing an election for mayor, not knowing what change that election may bring; and having no assurance of the reappointment of the three splendid members of the

School Board whose terms expire next year,—in the light of past experience, we feel that it would rebound to the best interest of our schools to have specified, the amount of the proposed new School Loan, which is to be used for Colored Schools.

Of the last School Loan of over \$20,000,000 about 95 per cent of it was used for White schools and only one and one-half millions, or about 5 per cent for Colored schools notwithstanding the schools recommended in the last survey for earliest replacement were Colored Schools.

Our children are still occupying school houses some of which have been condemned in every survey for the past 60 years. School 103-B, formerly 116 on Druid Hill avenue, near Biddle street, was erected in 1841 and is not fit for a cattle pen. School 118 on Argyle avenue, near Lanvale, was built in 1858, is so poorly lighted that on dark days lessons have to be discontinued. The School at Fremont and King streets should have been abandoned YEARS ago. These are only a few concrete examples. Our children are occupying more than 20 of the worst school buildings in the city—Buildings which are a menace to good health and ill adapted to the needs of modern education.

In the light of these circumstances we feel that \$1,750,000 of the New Loan would hardly scratch the surface. And in view of the fact that White schools have already been provided for to the extent of 23 new school buildings since 1920, and have been otherwise improved and provided with ample playgrounds covering many acres in most desirable sections of the city.—While we have received only 2 new schools with NO PLAY- GROUND, we feel that the whole ten million would hardly meet our needs.

We therefore petition the School Board to specify not LESS than ONE-THIRD of the new School Loan for Colored schools. And we appeal to every red-blooded man and woman, Colored or White, who is interested in PUBLIC EDUCATION and the HEALTH of this community—Pastors, churches, secret orders, and every organized unit—to lend your support to The Baltimore Federation of Parent-Teacher Clubs to this end.

REMEMBER how PROJECT No 10, the new school on Preston street

Miss Mary G. Brown, 1307 Division street and Miss Marguerite G. Brownley, 2435 McCulloch street, were appointed as elementary supervisors at the meeting of the School Board last Thursday, upon recommendation of Supervisor Francis M. Wood.

These appointments are effective January 1st and carry a salary of \$2,100 per annum.

Miss Brown is vice principal of School 103A, Argyle avenue and Miss Brownley is a teacher in School 111, Carrollton and Riggs avenue.

Request of Miss Dorothy A. Davis, special substitute at the Douglass High School that she be given pay for October 1st, 2nd and 3rd was not granted because of the fact that while she reported for duty October 1st she did not begin her work until October 4th.

Tuitions

The Board approved the following tuitions for non-resident pupils effective September 1, 1927: Fannie J. Coppin Training School, \$150; Douglass High School, \$150; Vocational School, \$175; junior high schools, \$95; elementary school, \$75.

It was recommended that these tuition figures be submitted to the Board of Estimates for approval.

TO BUILD NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN MISSISSIPPI

Preston News Service.

HICKORY FLAT, Miss., June 22

—In line with the policy of educational leaders here to give better educational facilities to the Negro city of the section Prof. J. B. Hill, working under the direction of County Superintendent of Public Education W. T. Renick, of Benton county, plans are being formulated for the erection of a modern school building near here for many youth.

BALTIMORE GETS SUPERVISORS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Two Women Are Named As Chiefs In Educational System Of Baltimore, Md.

Education-1927

Common Schools, Improvement of EDUCABLE CHILDREN.

Enumeration Required to Be Made
This Year.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2.—The state department of education calls attention of teachers and county superintendents to the law which requires an enumeration of the educable children of the state to be made this year. The teachers must submit their lists to the county superintendents by March 1, and the county superintendents are required to submit their reports on the county to the state superintendent not later than Oct. 1. The department calls the county superintendents' attention to the fact that the responsibility for organizing a plan of enumeration rests with them. And it is left to his judgment to employ such methods as he may deem most effective. The state department will approve the county superintendent's action but he must assume full responsibility for making a correct report.

Mississippi.

Education-1927

Common Schools, Improvement of

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 20 1927

NEGROES ASK STATE FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS

Race Equality Measures Are
Ignored in Conference at
Capital.

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES
STATE CAPITAL BUREAU.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 19.—Leading negroes of the State have no intention of giving any backing to race equality measures that may be introduced by Representative Davis of St. Louis. At a conference here attended by more than 100, the negroes ignored his program and adopted instead their own proposals.

The first asks the Legislature to amend the present school law applicable to negro children as recommended by Gov. Baker reducing the number from 15 to seven. If this is done, members of the conference believe provision will be made for 5000 negro children who are now denied an opportunity of an elementary education.

The second requests additional appropriations for Lincoln University. "A large appropriation is imperative if the objects of the act of 1921 creating the university, are to be realized," members of the conference say in a statement.

The third proposal deals with a separate reformatory for negro boys as recommended by Gov. Baker. At present there are 150 negro boys at Boonville.

The fourth request is for provision to treat negroes suffering from tuberculosis. The negroes also ask for a home for the feeble-minded members of their race.

Missouri.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS BEST OF SOUTHERN STATES, SAYS CRISIS

New York, April 15.—The May Crisis publishes the third of the studies financed by the Garland Fund of public school systems in Southern States with especial reference to the education of Negro children. The present report, on North Carolina, shows that State to be more advanced in the educational opportunities it offers colored children than any of the other Southern States.

Although North Carolina "is one hundred years ahead of Georgia," it is not modern yet, as witness the experience of one colored man in 1922 in Columbus County:

"He had tried to have a Negro school in the Chadbourne District where they had no Negro school for 57 years. The Negroes were required to give outside of their taxation \$250. for a school-house. This amount was raised gradually until at last they actually paid \$1,630. He became a marked man for his persistence. And in addition he successfully stopped a white man from profiteering to the extent of seven dollars a ton selling lime to Negro farmers. Neighbors complained because his wife did not 'take in washing' and the Ku Klux Klan began to pay him attention. A mob took him one night out into the woods and horsewhipped him."

The survey of North Carolina's provisions for educating colored children is to be concluded in the June Crisis.

The May Crisis also contains an article by Walter White, "The Supreme Court and the N. A. A. C. P." telling of the two victories won before the highest tribunal of the land in a space of seven days; an account of Paul Johnson, a colored electrician, who is manufacturing 45 different articles ranging from a bulb to a \$1,000 Spectro-Sun Solarium; "Dramatic Personae" including pictures of Josephine Baker and others; poems, stories and the usual Crisis departments.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Editor of The New York Age:

I have just gotten hold of a copy of the "Crisis Magazine" for June and read the article which you requested me to comment on. To tell the truth, I see nothing in the article. As a matter of fact, the whole article corroborates what I have so often asserted in my letters, viz.: that North Carolina is far ahead of any other Southern state in the education of the Negro citizen.

When I was elected in 1915 by the Negro State Teachers' Association as rural school inspector, North Carolina was spending \$350,000 annually upon the Negro rural schools. According to the article now before me, through statistics gleaned by the writer, the state spent in 1925-1926 for teachers' salaries of the race group \$2,233,983.29.

In 1915, the school property of Negroes in the rural districts was not valued at \$1,000,000; whereas the rural school property for the same race, according to the Crisis writer, for 1925-1926 is valued at \$6,580,770.

Two years ago, Benj. J. Davis, editor and owner of the Atlanta Independent, commenting editorially on the scanty appropriation which the Georgia Legislature voted for Negro schools, asserted that North Carolina appropriated more money annually for the education of its Negro school children than Georgia spent on the education of both races.

When one takes into account the amount the state spends upon the rural education of the Negro child, that which it spends upon teacher-training and higher education of the Negro and what the different cities and towns spend for his educational training, I believe the whole amount would total nearly \$7,000,000 annually.

By the above statement I do not mean to justify the discrimination made in the appropriations

for the education of the two races in the South. And anyone who is acquainted with the real situation here in the South, with its dual system, etc., and expects the appropriations to be the same for the children of both races, as in the North, is a fit subject for a de lunatico commission.

Rocky Mount, N. C. Telegram

MAY 20 1927 NEGRO SCHOOLS PLAN PROGRAMS

To Lay Cornerstone of Booker T. Washington School and Have Declamation Contest

Final programs for special events for the colored schools of the city were being arranged today by leaders of the city schools. The plans call for the laying of the Booker T. Washington school and the annual declamation contest among students of the city's negro school students.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new negro school, which is being constructed in the northeastern section of the city, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The board of education will be represented by R. T. Fountain, chairman and R. M. Wilson, superintendent of the city schools. Rev. J. S. Brown, pastor of the negro First Baptist church, will deliver the address of the afternoon.

The Booker T. Washington school is one of the three recently authorized by the city in a school bond election. Other schools are being built at the present time. The Bassett school in the seventh ward will soon be ready for the laying of the cornerstone, while appropriate exercises were held at the high school several weeks ago when the cornerstone was placed.

The annual Gold Medal Declamation contest will be held at the Mount Zion Baptist church tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. Pupils from the negro schools of the city will compete for the gold medal. Special arrangements have been made for any white persons who desire to attend the gathering. The gathering will be presided over by O. R. Pope, supervising principal of the negro schools of the city.

TRIBUNE

Concord - N.C.

JUN 11 1927

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS IN STATE.

The movement towards consolidation in county schools in North Carolina has witnessed a decrease in the number of small schools scattered about the communities of the State. In the place of one, two and three-teacher schools, many large well equipped schoolhouses have been established. To measure the degree to which consolidation has taken place we consider the rate of elimination particular of the smaller types of schools as outlined in State School Facts.

The period beginning with the school year ending 1899-1900 and extending through the school year 1925-1926, has witnessed rapid strides in the elimination of one-teacher schools. In 1900-01, there were 5,411 white one-teacher rural schools, and 2,418 Negro one-teacher rural schools, making 7,829 one-teacher schools. This number had been reduced to 1,322 white one-teacher rural schools, and 1,188 Negro one-teacher rural schools, or a total of 2,510 rural one-teacher schools. A study of the rate of elimination, particular to one-teacher rural schools, shows that such elimination has been more rapid among whites than among Negroes. The decrease for both races, however, has been most pronounced.

In 1915-16, there were 1,708 white two-teacher schools, whereas in 1925-26 there were only 1,247 white two-teacher schools. During this same period the number of two-teacher Negro schools increased from 338 to 708, making an increase of 370 schools. In 1915-16 there were 2,046 two-teacher schools and in 1925-26 there were only 1,953 two-teacher schools. An increase in the number of two-teacher schools for Negroes, may be explained in several ways. First, fewer large consolidated schools are being built for Negroes. In the second place, many of the one-teacher Negro schools are evolving into two-teacher schools.

The rate of elimination for the one-teacher and two-teacher schools has been

sited to show the degree to which consolidation has taken place. Consolidation means the establishment of larger schools. Perhaps a more perfect indication of the extent to which consolidation has been achieved will be found in the data pertaining to more than three-teacher schools.

In 1916-17, there were 378 rural schools for whites having more than three teachers; in 1925-1926 there were 916 rural schools for whites having more than three teachers per school. During the same period the number of rural schools for Negroes having more than three teachers increased from 31 to 194 schools. In 1916-17 there were 409 rural schools—for the two races—having more than three teachers per school. During the school year 1925-26 there were 1,110 rural schools having faculties larger than three teachers. The figures given show in a very decided way, that the larger type of school is on the increase in this State. The increase mentioned covers both races. If consolidation leads to improved efficiency of instruction it follows that the educational opportunities afforded the children in this State have undergone much improvement during the past twenty-five years.

Each year the county superintendents furnish to the State Department of Public Instruction statistical reports giving the number of consolidated schools per county. At the close of the school year 1925-1926, there were 814 rural consolidated schools in North Carolina. Of this number, 696 were for white children and 118 were for Negro children.

The extensive consolidation program, which has been achieved in North Carolina, has naturally enough led to an increase in the number of school busses and in the number of children transported.

In 1914-15 six vehicles were used to transport 247 pupils to and from consolidated schools. In 1919-20 the number of vehicles had increased to 150 and 7,936 children were being transported. By 1925-1926, North Carolina owned 2,317 trucks to transport over 87,000 children. During the 6-year period 1919-29 through 1925-26 the number of children transported increased from 7,936 to 87,283.

An inspection of the figures shows that North Carolina ranked third among the

states in number of school busses, third among the states in number of children transported, second among the states, according to the number of miles of route, and third, according to the total cost for the school year 1925-26. The figures show that North Carolina in 1925-26 had 814 consolidated schools and 2,317 school busses. These 2,317 busses were covering 51,869 miles of route, and were transporting more than eighty-seven thousand children. In the year 1925-26 the total cost of transportation in North Carolina was \$1,302,720.00.

For whites, there were only nine counties in 1925-26 which did not have schools employing more than 7 teachers. Guilford County had 14 schools employing more than 7 teachers per white school; Cumberland County had 13 schools employing more than 7 teachers per white school, and Buncombe county had 11 schools employing more than 7 teachers per white school. In the one hundred counties there were 383 white schools and 112 Negro schools with more than 7 teachers per school. There were in 1925-26, 696 consolidated schools for whites and 119 schools for Negroes. The 119 schools for Negroes were scattered over 42 counties.

Cabarrus county was not included in those counties which boasted of consolidated schools in the 1925-26 term. However, during the past year such schools were operated in the county for high school students and it is reported that other counties which did not have the system in the previous year, did have such schools for the school term which just closed several weeks ago.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press

MAY 24 1927

MORE FACILITIES NEEDED BY COLORED SCHOOLS, DECLARES SAMPSON; DESIRES BUILDING

J. H. Sampson, principal of the city's colored schools, today gave some information concerning the schools which will be of interest to friends of education. His statement follows:

"About 20 years ago when the present principal of the colored city schools was asked to enter the school work here there was very little interest educationally manifested among the colored people. They were divided in sentiment and had a number of little house-schools at different places here and the enrollment in the public school numbered about 275 pupils housed in a dilapidated building in South Kinston. This building and its location were physically and socially unfit and its teaching force was three or four in number.

"We labored under these adverse circumstances during the stay of Supts. Brogden and Craven, and it was under the administration of Supt. S. R. Underwood that the Board of Trustees of the City Schools saw fit to purchase the present Tower Hill School site and erect the present building for the colored citizens.

"The domestic science work which has served well in bringing the school to its present standard, and which the superintendents and Board of Trustees have so faithfully supported, was begun under Superintendent Underwood's administration, and our plans and work were endorsed and supported by Superintendent Caldwell during his stay here.

"The school has grown in number of pupils to about 1,200 and in teaching force to 26 in all. In addition to the four or five grades 25 years ago we now have 11 grades and an accredited high school of four years, recognized by the State and supplied by A class teachers. Under Superintendent K. R. Curtis' administration the Tower Hill School has been enlarged and an eight-room building constructed for the colored children of Lincoln City. The elementary school has been supplied with better teachers and the high school placed upon the accredited list.

"Twenty-five years ago, a school with four teachers, 275 pupils and four or five grades. To day, a school with 1,200 pupils 26 teachers 11 grades with

four years' accredited high school recognized by the State of North Carolina. Is there any pleasing progress? Have the Board of Trustees, superintendents and the principal done anything for the colored people during these 25 years worthy of gratitude?

"We are over-crowded and forced to have three shifts this year, and we need more buildings. We have asked for these and have faith enough in our Board of Trustees and superintendent to believe our interest will be taken care of and that at the earliest possible date we shall have a modern brick building that will be a credit to our city.

"For all these years it has been the endeavor of the principal to work in harmony with every superintendent elected and through him in harmony with the Board of Trustees and in harmony with the best interests of the people. He has had faith in his Board of Trustees and superintendents and has the same today, and believes that through this faith the very best will be done for our people through and by the Board of Trustees.

"Admitting that our facilities have not been all we desired and needed, during these 25 years, nor all our superintendents and Board of Trustees wanted us to have, we have had their cooperation and good will in our struggle to enlighten and build up the mental, moral and social condition of the boys and girls coming under our supervision in the school and in our effort to make of them good citizens.

"Have we been headed in the right direction? Has our progress been observable and pleasing? Has any effort been put forth for a modern brick building for the colored people, and do we hope at an opportune time to receive it?

Has Faith.

"The Board of Trustees and Superintendent will answer this and we have the faith to believe that they will answer us in the affirmative. They have individually expressed themselves as favoring this movement and they plan to bring it about as soon as possible. I have faith in them as I have had for the past 25 years, and I believe the best interest of our people will be cared for in the way of suitable school facilities

in the near future. "Let me urge our colored citizens to cooperate with the school authorities and to make sacrifice and keep their children in school; bring them up in the way they should go at home, and thus give to the country a good citizenship and a class of men and women with high ideals and a true sense of the rights of others."

Education - 1927

North Carolina.

Common Schools, Improvement of

Robesonian

Lumberton - N.C.

SEP 8 1927

Two New School Buildings Approved

Applications Approved for Fairmont and Shannon—Contract Let for Addition to Teacherage at B. T.—Part of Beulah School Dist. A. led to Long Branch.

SCHOOL BOARD WILL MEET FRIDAY TO CONSIDER SENDING PEMBROKE PUPILS TO MAXTON

The board of education meeting in regular session here Monday approved applications to the State Literary Fund for \$12,000 for the Fairmont colored school and \$6,000 for the Shannon colored school. New buildings will be erected at both places.

Contract was awarded Mr. Bunion M'White for an addition to the teacherage at the Barker-Ten Mile school. The addition, consisting of 2 rooms and a porch, will cost \$800. Some of the teachers in the school will board with Mr. D. B. Oliver, the principal, who lives in the building. Heretofore the house has been large enough to accomodate only Mr. Oliver's family.

A petition was approved from the Beulah school that all the west side of Gum swamp be added to the Long Branch school district and that the special tax of the Long Branch district be added to this part of what is now the Beulah school district.

Two old Indian school buildings, Dogwood and Mahoney, were ordered advertised and sold at public auction.

The board requested the county commissioners to borrow \$10,000 to pay current bills now due.

Patrons from Pembroke appeared before the board and asked that the high school pupils from that place be transported to the Maxton graded school. The board will meet Friday to consider the matter. The county-wide plan put these pupils in the Philadelphia district, and the 11th grade went to the Philadelphia school last year.

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO TEACHER STANDARD HIGH

Washington, December 3.—(P)—North Carolina stands high among the southern states in the preparation and training of Negro teachers, the interior department reported today following an inquiry in the state by Dr. Ben W. Frazier, teacher-training specialist of the department.

Expenditure for education of both white and colored students in the state climbed from \$2.87 in 1901 to \$39.62 in 1926 for each student, and now there are 5,309 colored teachers in rural and city schools teaching 169,212 students, a great increase, the report said. In 1870 there were only 490 colored teachers, most of whom taught in the country districts. It was estimated that in 1950 the schools for colored students will need 6,701 teachers.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of

ORANGEBURG

APR 19 1927

Dedicate New Negro School At Elloree

The Elloree colored training school was officially dedicated at appropriate exercises held Friday April 15 at 12 o'clock conducted by Principal Gordon, who presided.

The new building, which has just been completed, was erected at a cost of \$4,000 and it is declared to be one of the best of its kind in the state. It is a one story type frame building with all modern arrangements needed for an up to date school structure.

The domestic science room is elaborately equipped as is the manual labor shop. Carpentering, pruning of trees and other work about a farm are taught. Nine grades are carried.

Music was furnished throughout the dedicatory exercises by the State College band. Dinner was sold for the benefit of the school by the home economics department.

Addresses were made by J. B. Felton of Columbia state supervisor of negro schools; W. A. Schiffley, assistant state supervisor of negro schools; R. R. Mellette, county supervisor of vocational agriculture; and Ed. Irick and Allen Lide the two latter of the board of trustees.

Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, president of State college was also a speaker.

SUN

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Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, president of State college was also a speaker.

Few One-Teacher Schools In South Carolina County

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington, March 21.—The Bureau of Education is authority for the following statement: "One-teacher schools in Charleston County, South Carolina, have been reduced in 10 years from 26 to 3. Substantial brick buildings replace inadequate buildings of past years, and transportation of pupils is universal in the county. In Orangeburg County a system of High schools has been established making available to every country boy and girl the opportunity of attending a high school."

In Charleston County 69 per cent of the total population is colored, and in Orangeburg County colored inhabitants constitute about 65 per cent of the population. Only a few years ago 27 per cent of the colored inhabitants of Charleston County were illiterate as compared with 26 per cent in Orangeburg County. The statement made by the Bureau of Education which implies that these improved educational facilities have been extended to all school children, black as well as white, in these two counties, is good news, if true.

South Carolina.

NEW YORK SUN and GLOBE

JUN 15 1927

Mr. Charnfield would be selected.

More Negro Schools.

Value of school property for negro education in South Carolina increased within ten years from \$1,490,768 to \$3,445,524, according to report of the State superintendent of education.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Post.

JUL 20 1927

PLAN 6 NEGRO SCHOOLHOUSES

In County—Citizens Interested Help to Finance Construction

Tentative plans for the erection of six county schools for colored children were discussed at a meeting held in the office of H. H. McCarley, county superintendent of education, Tuesday, by the county board of education and state officials. J. B. Felton, supervisor of negro schools of the state, and his assistant, W. A. Schiffley, both of Columbia, attended in behalf of the state and went into the preliminary details with the county officers.

It is planned to build these schools to be ready by Christmas. The buildings will replace structures burned down and others which are to be of the one-room type and one, at McClellanville, of four rooms, is estimated at about \$15,000, of which, however, the county will bear only a small part.

In several cases there is insurance money to help finance the projects and for the five one-room schools the state contributes \$400 for each school and for the four-room school the state furnishes \$1,000 toward the cost. The Rosenwald educational foundation for colored schools also allows \$200 for each one-room school, and \$1,000 for the four-room building. Added to this also are sums raised by the colored citizens of their districts in which the schools will be built.

At McClellanville, where the largest of the six schools is planned, the colored citizens there have purchased a four-acre plot which they are giving to the county and also have contributed \$600 towards the

cost of erecting the building. The present school there is being held in an old hall.

No definite arrangements, however, were completed but Supt McCarley stated that the official details would be settled shortly and is confident that by Christmas time the buildings will have been erected.

Must Serve Time.

Atlanta, July 21. (AP).—William V. Dyer, called a "bootleg king," and his "pay-off man," Edward C. Conron, of New York, were delivered to the federal penitentiary here today to serve sentences of two years each for violating the prohibition law. They came here from New York in the custody of Marshal Milligan.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement of.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

AUG 6 1927

NEW PRINCIPAL FOR
COLORED SCHOOLS

Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 6.—(Special.)
J. H. Hampton of Fayetteville, a graduate of Roger Williams University, has been elected by the Ninth district school board to take charge of the colored high and grammar schools of Franklin as principal. He comes to this place recommended by the citizens of Fayetteville, in which place he taught successfully for a number of years.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. JOURNAL

JUL 17 1927

30 CLASS ROOMS IN
NEGRO SCHOOL

Modern Structure Planned
For East Knoxville.

More than 30 class rooms will be included in the new building of the Austin negro high school which will be erected in East Knoxville on the site of the old Trotter home, according to the plans which have been prepared by Baumann & Baumann, local architects.

Several of the class rooms of the new building will be especially designed for the teaching of such vocational subjects of domestic science and art, automobile repairing, electrical wiring, sheet metal work and home mechanics and these branches of study will doubtless be stressed during the coming years.

A large combination auditorium and gymnasium with locker accommodations for both boy and girl students of the school is one of the features of the new structure.

Chemistry and physics laboratories, the principal's office, sewing room, teachers' rest room and a physical examination room will be located on the second floor of the building while the ground floor will be largely given over to the vocational class rooms and work shops.

Colonial style architecture was chosen by Baumann & Baumann for the new building and the walls will be of brick with the arched windows and doors being the main decorative features.

Construction work on this project is expected to start soon after the bids, scheduled for opening July 27, are received and the contract awarded.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUN 26 1927

DECATUR TO BUILD
SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Decatur, Ala., June 25.—(Special.)
The city board of education is now contemplating the building of an additional school for Negro students and the renovation of several school buildings in the city. Funds for the contemplated expansion of facilities would come from an old bond issue, the entire proceeds of which have not been used. Announcements will be made shortly by the education board in regard to the plan.

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

APR 27 1927

NEGRO SCHOOL DEDICATED

Large Crowd At Booker T. Washington High Christening.

Fully 1,200 persons witnessed the formal dedication of Booker T. Washington High School last night at a program carried out by prominent educators. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, chairman of the education board of the Negro National Baptist Convention. Dr. Griggs' effort was much appreciated by his audience.

Among others, Mr. Bolton Smith, philanthropist and ex-governor of Rotarians, delivered a timely and well-taken address.

Prof. R. L. Jones, superintendent of city schools, was listed but did not appear for the reason he is at Nashville attending to school affairs there. Other prominent personages on the program were Prof. Wharton S. Jones, former superintendent of city schools; Hardwig Peres, former president of the board of education; W. J. Prescott, president of board of education; Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee State College at Nashville.

This meeting was presided over by M. S. Stuart and closed with benediction by the Rev. J. W. Hall, pastor of Avery Chapel Church. Remarks were made by the Rev. A. L. DeMond, pastor of Second Congregational Church. After the closing address by Prof. G. P. Hamilton who has been principal of the colored high school for a period of 35 years, the audience was taken on a sight-seeing tour through the school building.

Three days will be given to these exercises. Tonight the program will be in the hands of the business and professional men and Parent-Teachers with W. H. Foote, attorney, presiding. The program last night was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

mental music. An overflowing crowd is expected to be present each night. Thursday night will be given over to the alumni association.

DEMOCRAT

Frederick Lewis

DEC 7 1927

Long Contractor
For Negro School

Eight Teacher House with Recitation Rooms, Auditorium and Basement to be Started

The city council has awarded the contract for the building of the new negro school to J. O. Long, the lowest bidder. The papers will be signed at an early date and bond made as required. The contract price understood to be about eleven thousand five hundred dollars and the building will be what is known as an eight teacher house, eight recitation rooms, an auditorium with stage dressing rooms and a basement.

The negroes have agreed to do a considerable amount of the necessary work, such as the excavations and ditches for water extensions, free of cost to the city, thus showing a commendable spirit of co-operation. In addition they have gotten together from various sources a small sum of money, about \$300.00 to \$500.00, which will be used in the building funds.

The election held last summer determined the issuance of \$10,000 for school purposes and to be spent in this new building. To this will be added \$1500 secured from the Rosenwald fund for negro education and the sale of the old school property will bring in a considerable sum of money. The lot was purchased and paid for by the city from its available funds.

The building will not be started until about April 1st in order to avoid any construction work during the cold weather.

Education - 1927

Common Schools, Improvement.

LEADER

APR 5 1927

THE COLORED POPULATION DEMONSTRATES PATRIOTISM

The other day Bob McDanold called up The Leader editor and asked him if he would like to go to the demonstration of the colored people's school at the new brick school house that was recently finished at a cost of nearly \$10,000. Stamford school district and Mr. Rosenthal paid the bill, Mr. Rosenthal paying about \$1-100. We accepted Bob's invitation, he acting for the board, and we were there.

We found fully twenty other of the white population and we, all of us, went through the building and then were given a chance to see just what a nice edifice it is. Heretofore the negroes have had almost nothing, or worse, in which to carry on their schools. Today they have one of the best buildings in the school line in Stamford. Of course, it is not as large as the High School building, nor as good or costly, but it is good, just the same, much better than a lot of school houses are, and if there was ever a pleased people it is the Stamford colored population over that school building.

Next came the dinner, which was served in fine style, June peas, creamed potatoes, fried chicken with dressing, hot biscuits, pine apple salad, the whole topped off nicely with cake and jello. It was a very substantial and good meal, reflecting credit on the girls of the domestic science department of the school.

Then came an entertainment that was put on in true style. In the quartets and solos were found some good, clear voices that rang with the greatest music of all, the human voices.

There were speeches, declamations, readings and then a play was put on, which was creditable. The Johnson sisters, daughters of the principal of

that school, sang well together. Lots of entertainments come here that have cost more, but deliver less than did that one.

Taken all over it was one of the greatest entertainments of the kind we ever saw and heard. We want principal Johnson to train up a quartet of girls and also a quartet of boys and then bring them down to The Leader office some Saturday and entertain the folk who may come in. It is good singing and all will like it.

If The Leader can help you any more, just as you said it did, Johnson, it will do it. Those who attended the entertainment Friday night and not one there will fail to go again; all expressed delight at so doing.

Galveston Seeks Colored Member On School Board

Galveston, Texas.—An agitation is being waged here for a member of the race to be added to the board of education, to fill the position recently made vacant by the resignation of E. W. Wade.

The following communication has been filed with the Island City school board:

Galveston, Texas,
September 27, 1927.

To The Board of Trustees,
Public Schools of Galveston, Texas:

Press reports state that one of your number, Mr. E. W. Wade, has resigned as a member, and that the opinion of the attorney for the trustee board is that your body may select his successor.

We respectfully submit for your consideration the name of A. G. Perkins, Esq., a native Galvestonian; honor graduate, being valedictorian of Central High School's first graduating class; once a teacher for several years in the Galveston public schools; a man of conservative and equitable judgment and constructive suggestion, whose name appears both upon the poll tax and property tax lists of Galveston.

We submit that Mr. Perkins is fully qualified by reason of his wide experience and close study of conditions affecting the people in their con-

act, to satisfactorily perform whatever may become his duties.

We think it proper in connection with the submission of the name of Mr. Perkins, to say this: No one member of the board of trustees can exert any more influence than a majority of the members permit. Consequently, after all, a member's greatest function rests in his right to suggest.

We have faith to believe that neither you nor the public will ever be disappointed in suggestions which may be made by Mr. Perkins in the exercise of this right, in the event you favorably consider our recommendation.

SECOND-HAND EQUIPMENT.

Again it is that the Negro citizenship is given the raw end of the deal through the action of the board of education. A thoroughly unfair situation exists, if the press accounts are true, which tell of that body adopting a plan whereby the Heiskell school for Negro youths would be equipped with heating apparatus taken from the ruins of the Boyd Junior High School, white institution that was destroyed by fire several years ago. Along with such, the account further states that the pipes and radiators from the old Moses school, that is being torn down to make place for a new addition, will be twisted and turned in an effort to make them fit the junk taken from the ruins of the burned building. Truly this is the most ridiculous attitude exhibited on the part of a group of officials selected to serve the interests of the taxpayers of our city.

Negroes supported the bond issue for local schools of two and a quarter millions of dollars, in an enthusiastic manner, expecting that their needs would be taken care of in proportion, as are the needs of other citizens. Now it is if the press reports of the action of the board are true, they are to get the antiquated, defective, and wholly inadequate equipment that has been used for years by other schools.

The Boyd Junior High building was burned. The origin of the fire is not known. Who knows but that the same equipment that is to be installed in the Negro building will cause a fire that will destroy the building and cause a tremendous loss of life and property.

This publication is frank in confessing that of all officials, city and county, the present board of education seems the most inconsiderate and hostile as concerns the needs and worthy contentions of that part of the local citizenship composed of the Negroes.

DEFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

A recent educational survey made in this state reveals the fact that, in many localities, colored and Mexican children are not being given a square and fair deal along educational lines, when it comes to appropriations, facilities, terms, etc.

The survey also disclosed the fact that most of the colored rural teachers, though receiving a salary much smaller than the white teachers engaged in the same work, excelled the white teachers in ability and length of service.

Coming to the cities the reverse was true as to ability and teaching experience, which leads one to conclude that colored teachers stay on the job longer in the rural districts than they do in the urban centers.

However, the report reveals the fact that the drift of rural teachers is citywards, where better salaries are paid, more adequate facilities prevail and many other conditions obtain which tend to lure these teachers from the country sections to the cities.

The survey states that "one of the educational problems that the people of Texas face, is that of improving the teaching service in the rural schools. Theoretically, the country child is entitled to as good teaching service as the child in the city. Practically, it will not be easy to bring this end about."

The fact is deplored that short terms prevail in these rural districts and that salaries are not sufficient to retain efficient and proficient teachers in common school districts.

The survey pays the colored teachers a tribute when it says:

"In the matter of high school training, the showing is not so good for colored as for white teachers, but in college training, if the figures are taken at their face value, the situation is reversed. Taken as a whole, it may be said that, as indicated by these reports, the training of the Negro teachers compares very favorably with that of white teachers."

Going a bit further, the report says:

"The average salary of Negro teachers is about 35 per cent below that of white teachers. There can be but little doubt that better salaries for colored teachers would attract qualified persons for the service of the colored schools."

The report also looks with disfavor upon the "slavish following of a uniform text in a state the size of Texas," stating that such a procedure "would be unfortunate."

This survey, made by school experts, shows the defects in our educational system in Texas, as it relates to our public schools and likewise points the way to a better day, educationally, if their findings and recommendations are heeded by those at the head of the state's educational department.

Common Schools, Improvement of
ROANOKE, VA.

FEB 20 1927

DANVILLE COMPLETES
SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Danville Feb. 19 (Special)—Danville's new public school for colored children costing \$84,685.48 is expected to be formally accepted next week by the school board, architects having made an inspection and to have found it was up to specifications. The per pupil cost of the building—\$150—is said to be the lowest of any building erected of recent years in Virginia. The fifteen class-room building however cannot be used for at least a month as it has no equipment and the school board has not at present funds to provide it. What will be done temporarily will be the removal of old equipment from a school soon to be abandoned.

LYNCHBURG
VIRGINIA

MAR 1927

Accept New Colored
School In Danville

Many People Visit New \$84,-
000 Structure—Exercises
Held Last Night

(Special to The News)

Danville, Feb. 28.—Danville's new school for colored children, the first one completed under Danville's program of school enlargement, was formally accepted this evening, public exercises being held. Many people visited the \$84,000 structure with its fifteen class rooms but which lacks equipment because of lack of

funds to supply it. Old desks are being used for the time being.

Acceptance of the building marked the realization of a 45 year ambition on the part of William F. Grasty, colored, principal who in 1876 while working in a tobacco factory suddenly realized that there was no future for him in that quarter. He called for his "time," left the factory, went in quest of knowledge and came back to Danville to become principal of Westmoreland School a position he has since held

\$40,000 Public School

Winchester, Va., Sept. 16.—The Douglass public school building the corner stone of which was laid Monday, is a part of the Handley foundation, devoted to public schools. The new building is nearing completion and was erected at a cost of about \$40,000 on ground donated by the Handley trustees. Judge Handley left several million dollars "for the education of the poor children of Winchester." This includes all races.

The white school is in operation. The Douglass school is being erected to comply with the terms of Judge Handley's will.

KELLY MILLER HELPS
TO LAY CORNERSTONE

WINCHESTER, Va.—Cornerstone of the new \$30,000 Douglass Public School was laid here this week before an audience of several thousand persons.

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, delivered the principal address. Other speakers were R. Gray Williams, president of the Handley Board of Trustees, John M. Steck of the School Board and A. T. Shirle, grand secretary of the Virginia Odd Fellows.

Arrangements for the cornerstone laying were in charge of Powell Gibson, principal of the Douglass School, chairman. J. M. Morris, J. F. Robinson, L. H. Nickens, James Wells and Charles Campkins, Lloyd P. Fisher and Edwin D. Jones.

A parade nearly a mile long preceded the ceremony with school officials, school children, Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Douglass school band as participants.

The cornerstone was laid by John Wanzer, of Middleburg, assisted by the Odd Fellows.